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ABSTRACT

The Economic Research Service has used 1964 census data to develop information on the characteristics of Spanish-surname farmers in 14 Texas counties. Selected characteristics were examined for this population and for non-Spanish-surnamed farm operators in the same counties. It was found, for example, that Mexican American farm-operator families generally had low incomes in the 14 Texas counties where they were found in significant numbers. Their sales of farm products averaged less than one-fourth of those for the Anglos in these counties, and their outside incomes were 40% lower. Moreover, their households averaged 1.2 persons larger than those of their neighbors. The Spanish-surname farm operators had fewer years of formal education than the others. Only 40% of the former had finished 8 elementary grades versus 75% of the others, and only 18% were high school graduates versus 42%. The educational disadvantage of the Spanish-surname operators on low-production farms was greater than that of those on larger farms, and greater when measured at the high school than elementary school level. As noted, data relating to farm expenditures, value of land and buildings, and family characteristics and income were based on only a sample of farms, rather than a complete enumeration. Thus, some of the observed differences may be due in part to sampling error. (BO)

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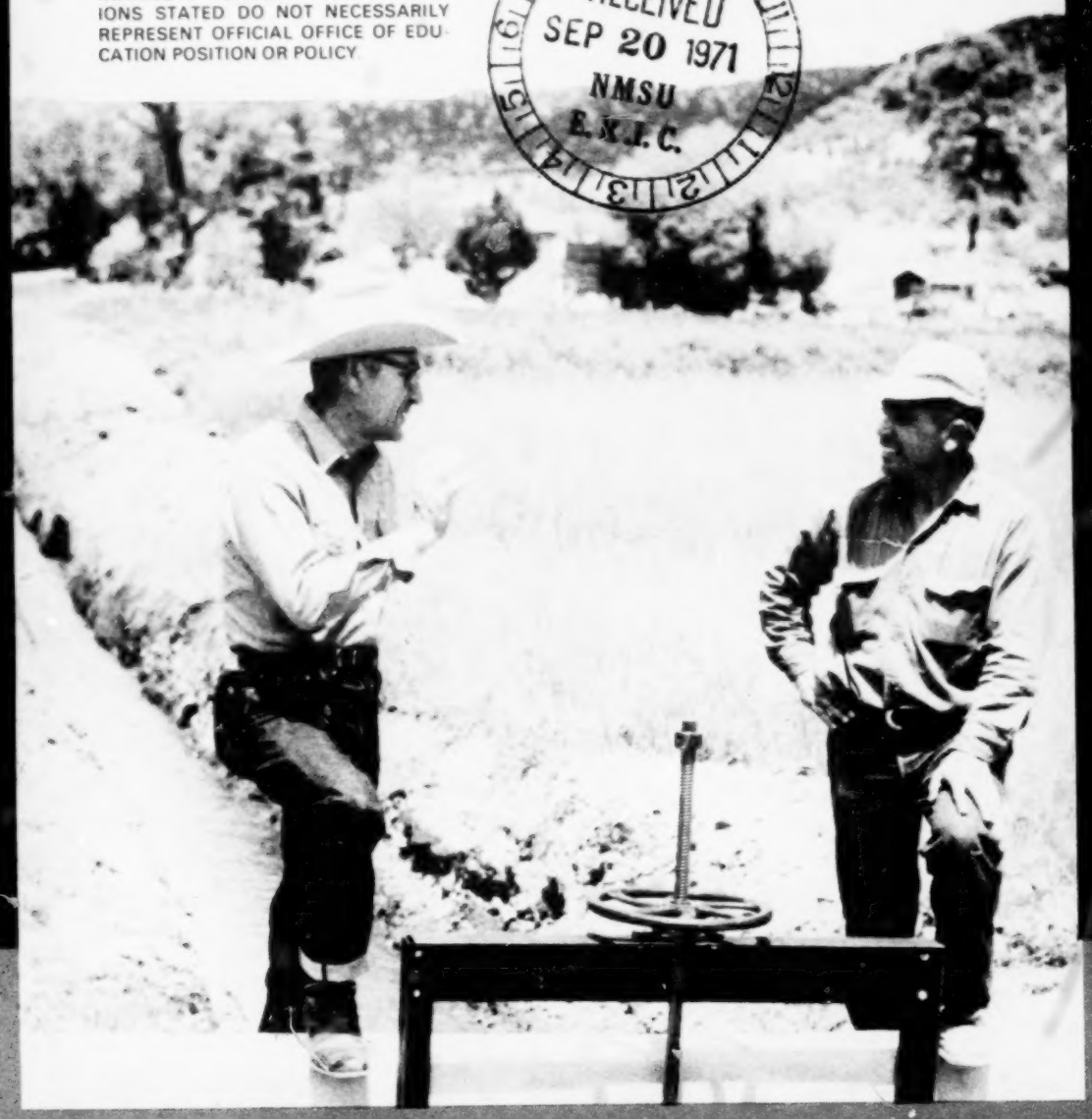

SPANISH-SURNAME FARM OPERATORS IN SOUTHERN TEXAS

RC 005632

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC REPORT NO 162 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREWARD

The Economic Research Service, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census, has developed information on the characteristics of Spanish-surname farmers in 14 Texas counties where many live. The Agriculture Division of the Bureau of the Census identified some 3,600 Spanish-surname farm operators from the 1964 Census of Agriculture questionnaires in the 14 counties. Census provided the Economic Research Service with special tabulations of selected characteristics of these men, their families, the farms they operate, and their other sources of income. Similar tabulations for the non-Spanish-surname farm operators for the 14 counties were also prepared. The two groups are mutually exclusive. Farms classified by the Census as "Abnormal" (institutional, experimental, etc.) were not included in the tabulations.

Agriculturally, these counties are quite diverse.1/ The reasons are several, but a major one is climate. El Paso, the westernmost county in the State, has a rainfall of around 10 inches annually. Fort Bend is the easternmost county of the 14, with an annual precipitation of some 35 or 40 inches.

In view of this diversity, one would ordinarily try to group the counties geographically before making comparisons. This was not considered feasible in the present study for two reasons, both having to do with the small number of farms involved: (1) it might have resulted in disclosure problems for the Census Bureau, and (2) statistical difficulties arise in any comparisons between groups containing undesirably small numbers. Data relating to farm expenditures, value of land and buildings, and family characteristics and

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1/ For a more comprehensive view of the socioeconomic characteristics of the area in which these counties are located, see Donald J. Bogue and Calvin L. Beale, "Economic Areas of the United States," The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc. 1961.

For Fort Bend County, see Economic Subregion 78, the Louisiana-Texas Coastal Prairies Subregion (pp.343-346), and Texas State Economic Area 14, the Texas Coast Prairie Area (pp. 1054-1055).

For Atascosa, Duval, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Live Oak, Starr, Webb, and Zapata Counties, see Economic Subregion 98, the Lower Rio Grande Valley Subregion (pp. 346-348), Texas State Economic Area 3, The Southwest Rio Grande Plain Area (pp. 1033-35), and Texas State Economic Area 11, the Northeast Rio Grande Plain Area (pp. 1050-1051).

For Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, see Economic Subregion 99, the Lower Rio Grande Valley Subregion (pp. 348-352), and Texas State Economic Area 15, the Lower Rio Grande Valley Area (pp. 1055-1056).

For Jeff Davis and El Paso Counties, see Economic Subregion 108, the Trans Pecos and Southern New Mexico Subregion (pp. 402-404), Texas State Economic Area 1a, the Trans Pecos Area (pp. 1030-1031), and Texas State Economic Area A, the El Paso Standard Metropolitan Area (pp. 1056-1057).

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income were based on only a sample of farms, rather than a complete enumeration. Thus, some of the observed differences may be due in part to sampling error. A description of the sample and the weighting procedure used is given in the Introduction, Volume II, 1964 Census of Agriculture, pages xxvi - xxviii.

Throughout the analysis, the terms "Spanish-surname" or, for convenience and variety, "Spanish," are used to designate people of Mexican (or Spanish) extraction. As many residents of the area whose ancestry is predominantly Spanish do not bear Spanish-surnames, this method is not completely satisfactory. However, using the Spanish-surname people to represent all Mexican-Americans, as does the Population Division of the Census Bureau, was the only feasible means of identification available. Other terms commonly used to designate those of Spanish descent are "Mexican-Americans," "Spanish-Americans," or simply "Mexicans."

Nor is there any completely satisfactory term for those who are not identifiable as being of Spanish origin. These are designated in this report as "non-Spanish-surname" people, simply as "non-Spanish," or as "others."

The Economic Research Service acknowledges the cooperation of the Bureau of the Census in making these data available, and in assisting with their interpretation and analysis. J. Thomas Breen and Arnold Bollenbacher of the Agriculture Division, and Barry Cohen of the Systems Division, were especially helpful.

A major part of the analysis is in terms of the size of the farm business, as measured by the value of farm products marketed. For convenience, these are designated as value-of-sales classes A through E, as follows:

Class A Farm product sales of $10,000 or more
(Includes Census Economic Classes I, II, and III)

Class B Farm product sales of $5,000 to $9,999
(Equivalent to Census Economic Class IV)

Class C Farm product sales of $2,500 to $4,999
(Equivalent to Census Economic Class V)

Class D Farm product sales of $1,200 to $2,499, and

Class E Farm product sales of less than $1,200
(Classes D and E together include Census Economic Classes VI, Part-Time and Part-Retirement farms). Farms classified by the Census as "Abnormal" are not included in this study.

References in the text to "smaller farms" or to "larger farms" refer to the size of the farm business as measured by the volume of marketing (or sales) of farm products, rather than to the acreage of land or harvested cropland.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Mexican-American farm-operator families are a generally low-income group in the 14 Texas counties where they are found in significant numbers. Their sales of farm products averaged less than a fourth of that for the Anglos in those counties, and their outside incomes were 40 percent lower. Moreover, their households averaged 1.2 persons larger than those of their neighbors.

The agricultural diversity of the area, particularly that between its western and eastern extremes, presents a problem in making meaningful comparisons between the two groups. However, the types of farming favored by the Spanish-surname farmers appear to be readily explainable in economic terms. They tend to choose types of farming that require less capital investment and make fuller use of their plentiful family labor supply. Their choices also reflect cultural and locational factors.

The value of marketings on farms of the Spanish-surname operators in these counties averaged about $4,900 in 1964, compared with over $21,700 on other farms. Nearly half of the Spanish-surname families were on farms with marketings of less than $1,200, and almost two-thirds of them had sales of less than $2,500. The comparable percentages for the others were 30 and 42 percent, respectively. Only 12 percent of the Spanish-surname operators had marketings of $10,000 or more, versus 33 percent of their neighbors.

A comparison of the value of land and buildings reveals a similar picture. Farms valued at less than $10,000 made up three times as large a proportion of the Spanish as of the other places, and of those valued at less than $20,000, twice as many. More than half the other farms were worth more than $40,000 versus only one-fourth of the Spanish places.

With their smaller outside incomes, the Spanish-surname people, particularly those on the lower-production farms, depended more heavily on their farms for a living. They appear to have spent a smaller proportion of their gross farm income for cash production expenses than other farmers, apparently by making fuller use of their more ample family labor supply.

The Spanish households were larger, averaging 4.4 persons or 1.2 persons more than the others. Also, they were younger, with a higher percentage of their members in every age group up to 35, and a lower percentage in every older age group. The large number of children per farm, plus their concentration on the lower production farms and their lower outside incomes, means that a disproportionate number of the disadvantaged children in the area bear Spanish-surnames. In these counties, the Spanish operated 42 percent of all farms with marketings of less than $1,200, but received only 30 percent of the outside income, and had 56 percent of the children under 10.

The Spanish-surname farm operators had fewer years of formal education than the others. Only 40 percent of the former had finished eight elementary grades versus 75 percent of the others, and only 18 percent were high school graduates versus 42 percent. The educational disadvantage of the Spanish-surname operators on low-production farms was greater than that of those on larger farms, and greater when measured at the high school than elementary school level.

Other members of Spanish households are equally disadvantaged relative to their equivalents, whether it be on a value-of-sales class or age-group basis. Although the younger Spanish-surname people are better educated than the older ones, they appear to be closing the gap between themselves and the younger non-Spanish only very slowly.

A little over 80 percent of both groups reported income from sources other than the farm operated in 1964. The non-Spanish averaged over $2,000 more of such income per household reporting than the Spanish, and the differences widened on the smaller farms. The bulk of this outside income was received by the farm operators themselves. Wage and salary income was the biggest single source of outside income, followed by nonfarm businesses and professions, and rent, interest, and dividends. The smallest component was Social Security, pensions, and veteran and welfare payments.

The Spanish-surname families received a larger share of their outside income from wages and salaries than did the others, and a smaller share from rent, interest, and dividends. With both groups, the share of the total from wages and salaries was consistently larger on the smaller farms, and that from rent, interest, and dividends was smaller. Income from nonfarm businesses and professions also showed some tendency to increase, as a percentage of all outside income, on the lower production farms.

The Spanish-surname people earned 40 percent less per day worked off the farm (in wages and salaries, and income from nonfarm business or professions) than the others. Although both groups averaged lower daily earnings on the smaller farms (i.e. farms with a smaller volume of marketings) than those on the larger ones, the Spanish showed the greater decline. Spanish-surname people on farms with marketings of less than $1,200 (class E farms) earned 41 percent less per day from off-farm work than those on farms with sales of $10,000 or more (class A farms); the difference was only 22 percent on the non-Spanish-operated farms.

The data suggest that the better level of education of the non-Spanish on small farms may be an important factor here. Forty-five percent of the non-Spanish-surname operators of class E farms were high school graduates, versus only 16 percent of the Spanish; moreover, the non-Spanish-surname operators of class E farms were nearly as well educated as those of class A farms--45 percent versus 49 percent. In contrast, the percentage of high school graduates operating class E Spanish farms was less than half that on class A Spanish farms.

Other factors may have been partly responsible for the observed earnings differences between the two groups, but the data at hand do not provide a basis for appraising their relative importance. Among them are alleged employment discrimination against Spanish-surname people, their location with reference to centers of employment, local differences in wage and salary levels, and variations in the proportion of local job openings in the better paying kinds of work.

SPANISH-SURNAME FARM OPERATORS IN SOUTHERN TEXAS

By

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Much of this country's poverty is concentrated in certain geographic areas, and among particular ethnic groups, including those of Spanish ancestry. Several previous studies have examined the situation of the Mexican-Americans and their efforts toward improving their economic and social positions.1/ However, the disadvantaged position of the Mexican-American farm operator, while well known for some time, has received very little research emphasis. The development of an adequate body of information about Mexican-American farm operators is needed as a basis for sound policy decisions with respect to them. This study is intended to help satisfy that need.

THE FARMS

Eleven of the 14 counties included in the analysis are in south central Texas (Fig. 1). El Paso and Jeff Davis counties are on the Rio Grande River in the western part of the State, and Fort Bend county is in the southeastern part near Houston. Preliminary information indicated that these counties contained significant concentrations of Mexican-American farm operators.

1/ These include Skrabanek, R.L., and Rapton, Avra, "Occupational Change among Spanish-Americans in Atascosa County and San Antonio, Texas," B-1061, Texas Agr. Expt. Sta., Texas A & M Univ., Dec. 1966. 24 p.; Leonard, Olen E., and Johnson, Helen W., "Low Income Families in the Spanish-Surname Population of the Southwest," Econ. Research Serv., U.S. Dept. of Agr., AER 112, April 1967, 29 p.; Leonard, Olen E., "Changes in the Spanish Speaking Labor Force of Saginaw County, Michigan," Social Science Research Center Report 22, Miss. State Univ., Sept. 1968 44 p.; and Upham, W. Kennedy and Wright, David E., "Poverty Among Spanish-Americans in Texas: Low-Income Families in a Minority Group," Dept. Information Report No. 2, Texas Agr. Expt. Sta., College Station, Sept. 1966. 55 p.

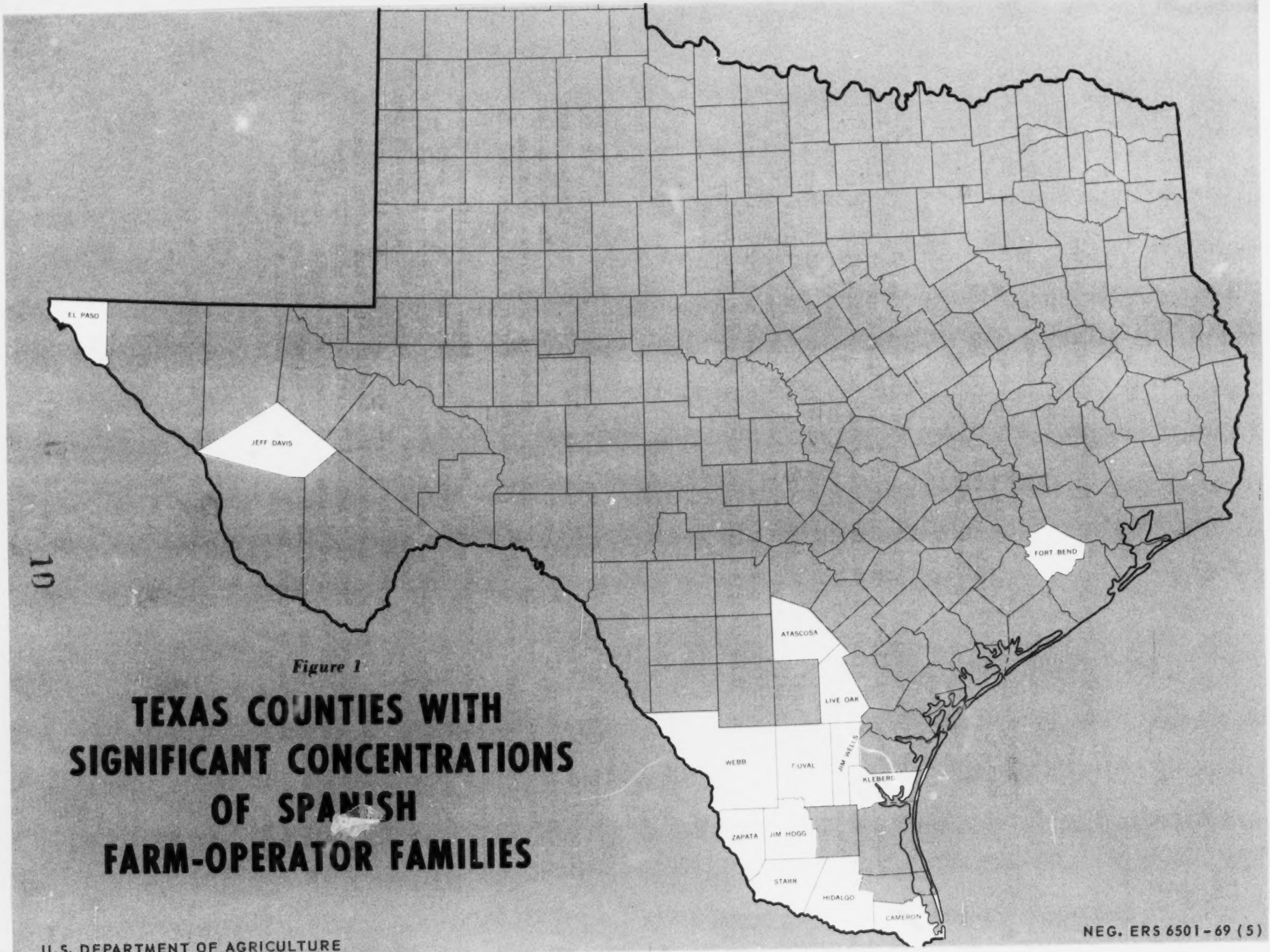

Figure 1

TEXAS COUNTIES WITH SIGNIFICANT CONCENTRATIONS OF SPANISH FARM-OPERATOR FAMILIES

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NEG. ERS 6501-69 (5)

Type of Farming

Agriculturally, these 14 counties are quite diverse. A major reason is climate. El Paso County, for example, is the westernmost county in the State with an annual rainfall of about 10 inches, while Fort Bend, the county farthest east, gets some 35 or 40 inches of precipitation yearly. In the western counties, large acreages are used for grazing livestock, and clusters of irrigated cotton and vegetable farms are found (table 1). In the five easternmost counties, most of the cotton is grown without irrigation. Within a single county, moreover, sharp differences in the type of soil, as well as the availability of water for irrigation, produce marked variations in the type of farming followed. This diversity should be borne in mind when comparing the two groups of farms of this area, for the observed differences may sometimes be due to location as much as to the ethnic background of the farm operator.

As a group, the Spanish-surname farmers operate a somewhat higher proportion of livestock ranches and cotton farms and a smaller proportion of fruit and nut farms than the non-Spanish.2/ Otherwise, the type-of-farming distribution of the two groups does not differ greatly. Each has a few field crop, general, and miscellaneous farms, and a very few poultry and dairy farms (table 2).

However, when the two groups are compared by value-of-sales class, certain contrasts begin to emerge, mostly explainable in terms of economics, cultural factors, and location. The Spanish-surname operators have a somewhat more plentiful family labor supply, but less adequate capital resources than do the others. Thus, the Spanish more often specialize in a labor-intensive enterprise like vegetable production in the southern counties, and also in the west where there is water available for irrigation. By growing several different crops, severe labor peaks are avoided, and full use can be made of family labor throughout the long growing season. On the other hand, fruit production takes large amounts of labor for short periods, so that much of it must be hired, and expensive spraying equipment is required. Dairy farming, although it requires more capital than some other types of farming, also makes good use of family labor throughout the year. Cash grain production --mostly sorghum in the counties studied--uses little labor, but

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2/ The Census of Agriculture classifies a farm under a particular type only if it has sales of a single product or group of products amounting in value to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from that farm during the year. Places of 10 acres or more were defined by the Census as farms if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to $50 or more. Places of less than 10 acres were counted as farms if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least $250. Places having less than the $50 (or $250) miminum estimated sales were also included if they could normally be expected to produce agricultural products in sufficient quantity to meet the definition.

requires sizable investments in tillage, seeding, and harvesting machinery. Thus, we find the non-Spanish favoring this type of farming more often than the Spanish-surname farmers in all five value-of-sales classes.

A higher proportion of the Spanish than the non-Spanish operate livestock ranches.3/ This may reflect primarily their location, i.e. more of the Spanish-surname farm operator families may be located in areas where livestock ranches are the only feasible agricultural operations.

On the other hand, in those areas where there is a choice, the cultural orientation of the Spanish-surname farmers toward cash-crop production shows up. On the smaller farms, at least, the Spanish show a higher percentage of cotton farms, and the non-Spanish tend to favor livestock production.

Size of Farm

In a region as diverse as the one studied, containing small irrigated vegetable farms as well as huge livestock ranches, the conventional measures of farm size, such as total acres and cropland harvested, are of limited value alone. The total value of annual marketings and the value of the farm itself are more useful.

As measured by the value of annual farm product sales, the contrast between the size of operation of the Spanish-surname farmers and the others is quite strong. Only 12 percent of the former marketed more than $10,000 of farm products in 1964, as compared with fully one-third of the other farmers (fig. 2 and table 3). Sixty-five percent of the Spanish-surname operators had marketings of less than $2,500. Only 42 percent of the others did. One-half of the Spanish-surname operators had sales of less than $1,200, while only 30 percent of the others fell in this group.

The contrast between the two groups is also quite strong when the value of farms they operate is compared. Places valued at less than $10,000 made up three times as large a proportion of the Spanish as they did of the other farms in these counties (fig. 3 and table 4). Twice as many Spanish-operated farms were valued at less then $20,000. Only one-fourth of the Spanish-surname operators were on farms worth more than $40,000, compared with one-half of the others.

The non-Spanish farms averaged somewhat higher in value, both per-acre and per-farm in each value-of-sales class (table 3). The sharpest contrast was on class E farms--those with marketings of less than $1,200--where the value of the non-Spanish places averaged more than twice as much per farm as the Spanish farms, and more than 3.6 times as much per acre. This probably

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3/ The Census Bureau defines livestock ranches as places with over 50 percent of the value of sales from livestock, with at least 100 acres of grazing land and at least 10 times the acreage of grazing land as harvested cropland.

Number of Farms by Value of Sales

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964

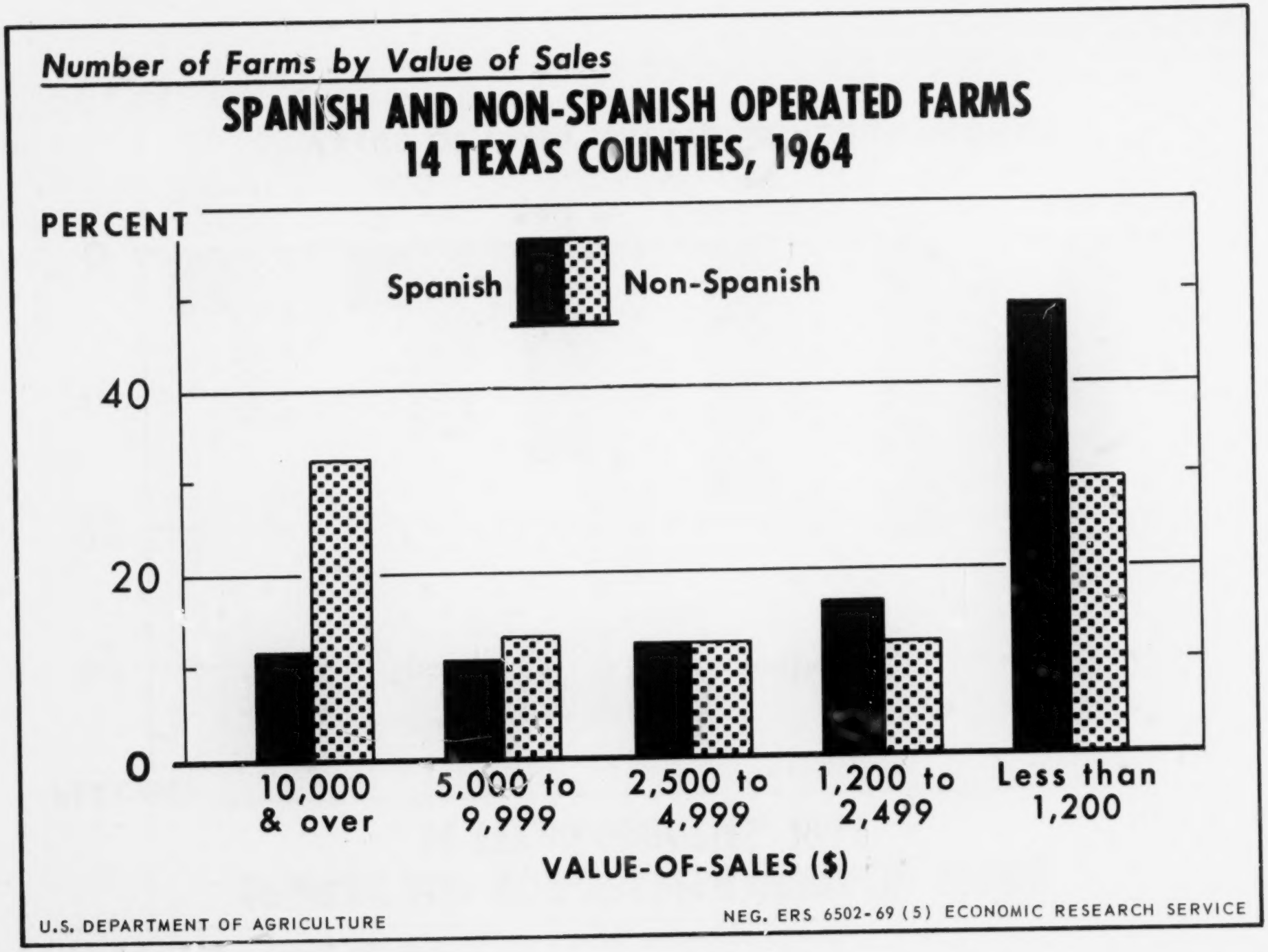

Figure 2

Number of Farms by Value of Land and Buildings

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964

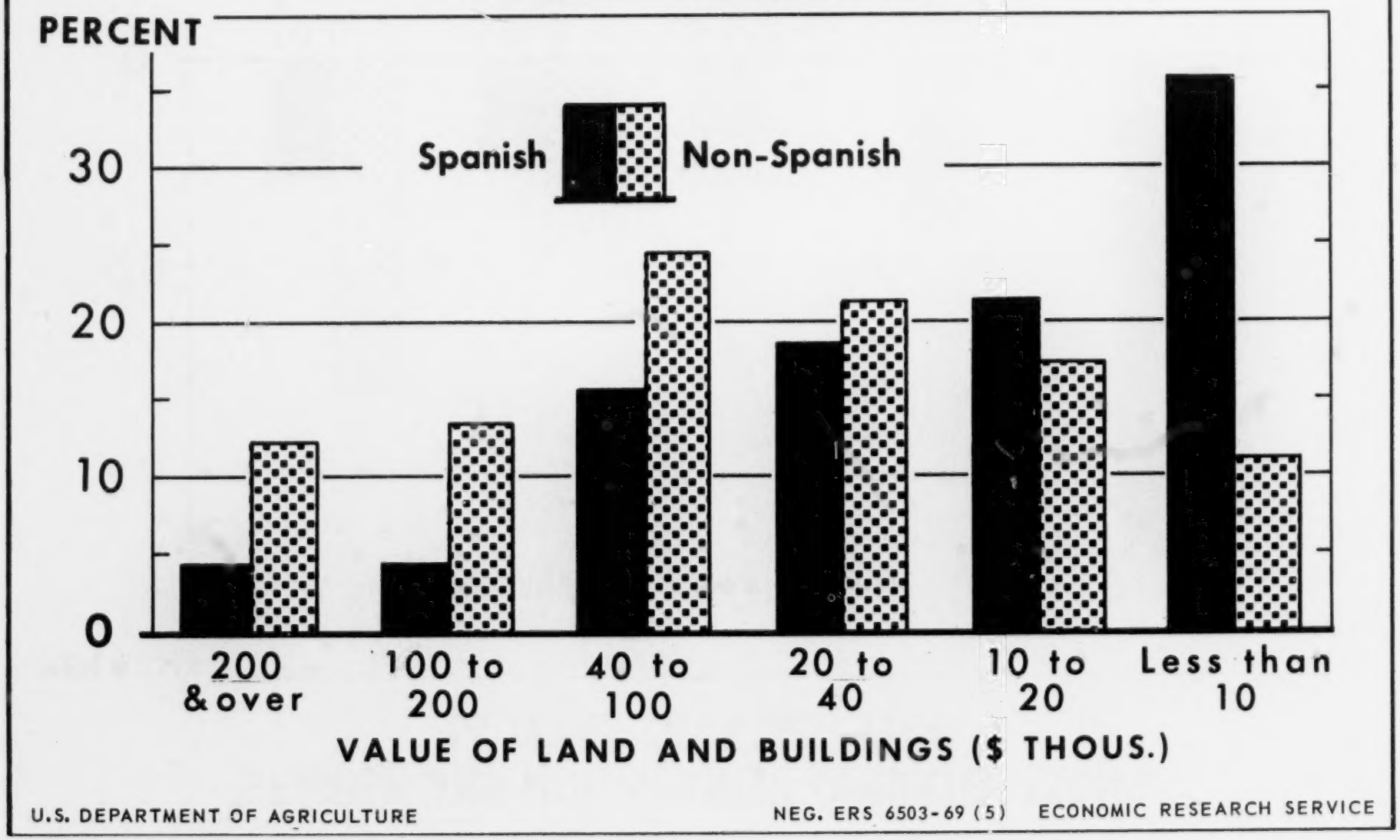

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Figure 3

reflects, in large part, the higher value of the dwellings on the non-Spanish places, as well as their location.

In view of these contrasts, there is surprisingly little difference between the distributions of the two groups when classified by total acres in the farm and cropland harvested (tables 5 and 6). Except for a somewhat higher proportion of Spanish-operated farms below 50 acres in size, proportions of Spanish and non-Spanish in the size-groups do not differ greatly. The fact that the Spanish-surname operators averaged barely half the acreage of the others appears to be due to a greater number of very large ranches in the latter group. Since the biggest acreages are all classified in the open-ended (i.e. no upper limit) "2,000 acres and over" group, the distribution, as shown in table 5, cannot clearly reveal this disparity.

The situation with harvested cropland is similar: Except for those with less than 20 acres of harvested cropland and those with 200 to 499 acres, the differences between the proportions for Spanish-surname and those for other operators are not great. It should be borne in mind, however, that only about three-fourths of either group (73 and 79 percent) reported <u>any</u> crops harvested in 1964, and that crops were harvested on only about one-tenth of the total farmland of these 14 counties.

Productivity

The diversity of the area's agriculture makes it difficult to make meaningful productivity comparisons between the two groups, as it does for size of farm. In value of production per acre, and per acre of harvested cropland, the non-Spanish clearly have the edge (fig. 4 and table 7).

Non-Spanish-surname operators on class A farms also are well ahead in sales relative to the value of land and buildings. But in all the lower value-of-sales groups, the Spanish-operated farms are ahead.

However, the picture changes sharply when the specified expenditures of the various groups are deducted, thus giving what we refer to as the "net value of sales" (fig. 5, table 8).<u>4/</u> Although the non-Spanish on class A farms still average somewhat better than the class A Spanish-surname operators on a per acre, per acre of cropland, or value-of-land and buildings basis, the Spanish show up better in most of the comparisons between the groups of smaller farms.

The Spanish-surname families have smaller capital resources and very substantially lower incomes from sources other than the farm operated. As a result, they are much more dependent on their farms for their living. And they typically have a larger supply of family labor available, as has already

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<u>4/</u> This is not the same thing as net farm income, as not all production expenses are deducted.

Value of Sales Per Acre of Land

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964

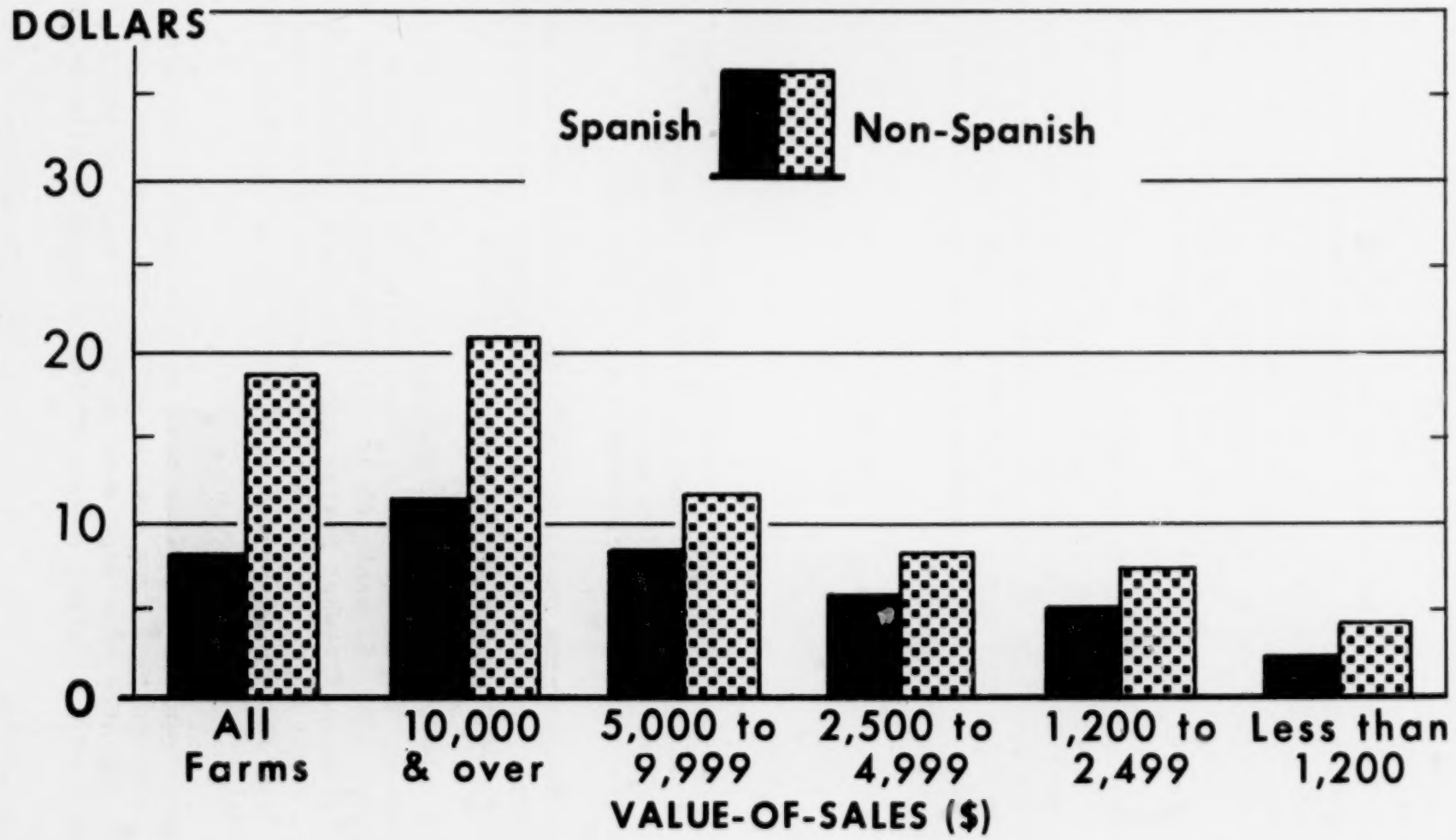

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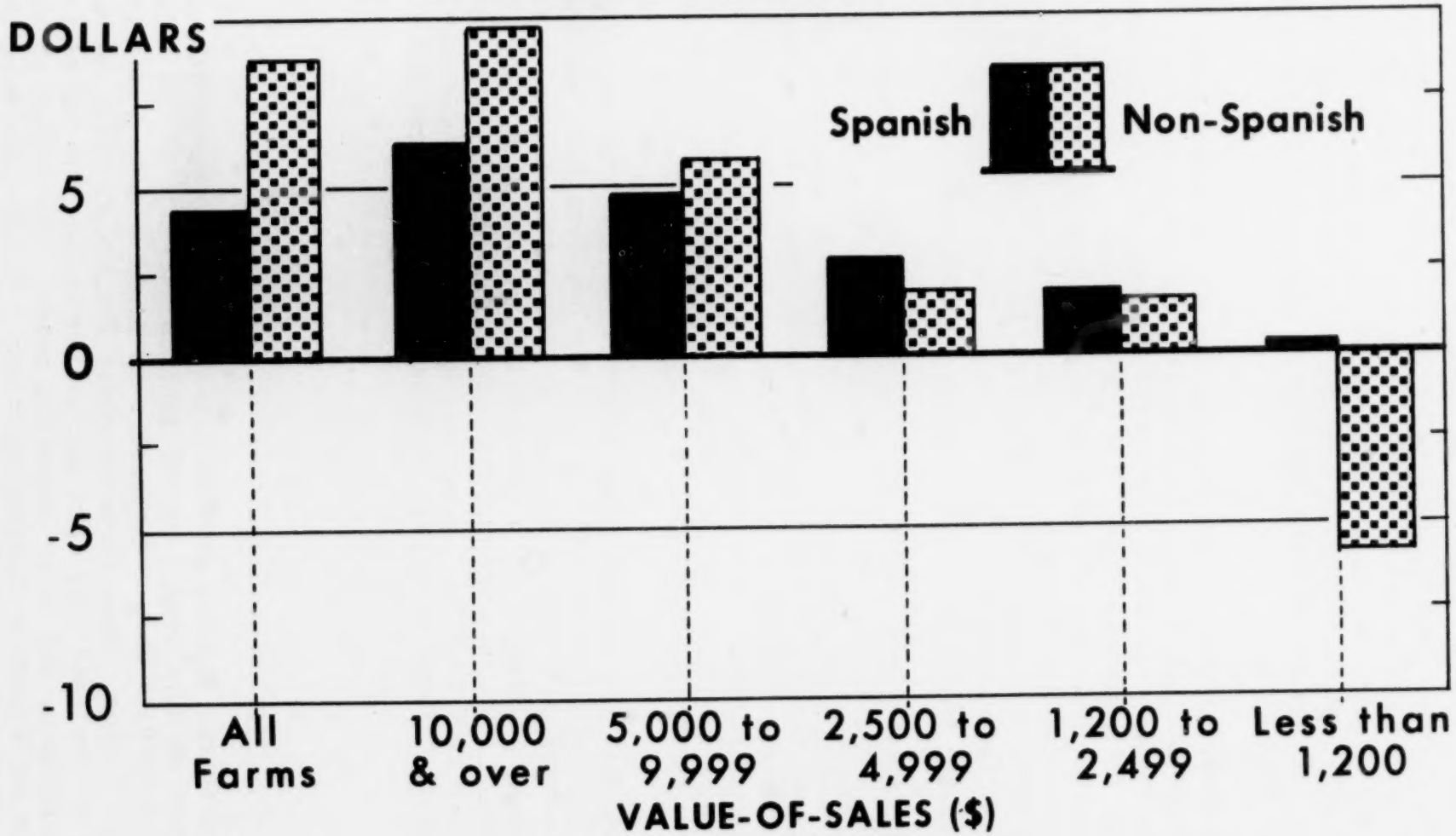
Figure 4

Net Value of Sales Per Acre of Land*

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964



VALUE OF SALES LESS SPECIFIED EXPENDITURES.

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Figure 5

been pointed out. Thus, they not only tend to choose types of farming that enable them to make the best use of their available resources, but also are more likely to choose those methods of production within those types of farming that take more labor but save on cash production expenses. In every value-of-sales class, the non-Spanish averaged higher expenditures for feed, fertilizer, machine hire, and hired labor. In all but one class they spent more for livestock and poultry purchases, and for seeds, plants, and trees. In most cases, the differences are quite substantial. On the other hand, in the five cases where the Spanish-surname operators' expenditures averaged higher, the differences were slight.

While these specified expenditures do not include all the farm production expenses, they include a large portion of them and provide a useful indication of net farm income. In every value-of-sales class, specified expenditures as a percentage of sales was higher for the non-Spanish than for the Spanish farms. Despite this, the non-Spanish on the class A farms appear to be earning higher net incomes than the class A Spanish famers. The reason: The amount they sold averaged more than double that of the class A Spanish farmers; thus they could spend nearly three times as much on the specified expenditures and still have almost twice as much left.

But the situation is quite different for farms with marketings of less than $10,000. The average value of marketings of the Spanish and non-Spanish farms do not differ greatly (table 7). This being the case, within each value-of-sales class the lower percentage of marketings spent on specified expenditures necessarily results in higher average net value of sales for the Spanish-surname farmers. The Spanish, being short on capital, long on family labor, and more dependant on the income from their farms, find it necessary to use purchased inputs sparingly, and family labor lavishly.

The contrast (in expenditures relative to sales) is particularly striking between the class E Spanish and the class E non-Spanish. The Spanish-surname operators managed to gross an average of $451 while spending a total of $401 on specified expenditures. The non-Spanish, on the other hand, grossed an average of only $404, but their total specified expenditures averaged $970, or $566 more than they took in. One could hardly say that the non-Spanish-surname people on class E farms were very dependent on their farms for a living!

Tenure

Among both the Spanish and the non-Spanish, the percentage of full owners rises and that of part owners and of tenants declines as the volume of sales goes down (table 9). This relationship is found in many other farming areas of the United States. Many farm operators find it to their advantage to rent some or all of the land they farm and use their own limited capital for livstock, machinery, and other operating needs. The status of the part owner or tenant is not always a disadvantaged one. He may earn more than he could on the size of farm he could afford to own outright.

But when farm land is rented, the landlord gets a share of the income. Therefore, with a given volume of marketings the net income of the part owner, and particularly that of the tenant, is likely to be a smaller part of the gross than that of the full owner, except where the latter is heavily in debt. Thus, the higher proportions of part owners and tenants among the Spanish-surname operators in the lower value-of-sales classes probably means that their net farm income advantage over the corresponding groups of non-Spanish is somewhat less than that indicated by table 8.5/

Production for Home Use

A great deal of discussion has been devoted to the question of how much the small farmer could improve his level of living by producing a variety of farm products for home use, rather than "growing cotton right up to the front door." Satisfactory data on the extent and value of home gardens is scarce, but the Census of Agriculture does provide some information on milk, pork, and eggs. About 13 percent of both groups reported keeping milk cows but no sales of milk or cream (table 10). Twice as many Spanish were keeping hogs only for home consumption--14 percent as against 7 percent for the others. And a little over a third of the Spanish-surname farmers kept chickens just to supply the family table, while only 15 percent of their neighbors did.

5/ The data at hand do not provide a basis for comparing the net income of full owners with those of part owners or tenants. They simply give the total value of production and the dollar amounts of the seven specified farm production expenditures, regardless of how either income or expense items are shared between landlord and tenant; nor are interest expenses or cash rental payments included in the data.

THE FARM OPERATORS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Age of Operator

As a group, the Spanish-surname farm operators are younger than other farm operators. They have a higher percentage of their numbers in each age group from 25 to 64, and a sharply lower percentage 65 and over (table 11). The non-Spanish also had a larger proportion age 65 and over in each of the value-of-sales groups below $10,000. However, on farms with marketings of $10,000 and over, the Spanish had higher percentages of their numbers 55 to 64, and 65 and over, than the corresponding group of non-Spanish.

Household Size and Composition

The Spanish-surname farm operator households averaged 4.4 persons, versus only 3.2 persons for the others. The former were consistently larger, sales class by sales class, than those of the equivalent group of non-Spanish. The differences ranged from 0.7 persons to 1.8 persons per household (table 12).

As with the farm operators, the Spanish household members averaged somewhat younger than the non-Spanish. They had a higher percentage of their members in each of the five youngest age groups, but in each age group over 35 years, the non-Spanish had relatively more members. These relationships held true fairly consistently between the Spanish and the equivalent value-of-sales class of non-Spanish households (table 13). The Spanish averaged from nearly 20 to over 30 more children (under 10) per 100 households than the equivalent group of non-Spanish.

This factor (more children per household), along with the concentration of Spanish-surname families on low-production farms, means that a disproportionate number of the children on small farms bear Spanish surnames. In the 14 counties, Spanish farmers operated 42 percent of all class E (marketings of less than $1,200) farms, but received only 30 percent of the outside income, and had 56 percent of the children under 10. The picture is essentially the same if we look at all farms with marketings of less than $2,500 (classes D and E combined). This disadvantaged background makes it very difficult for the Spanish-surname children to escape from the poverty their parents have known.

Level of Education

The educational disadvantages of Mexican-Americans have been amply documented.6/ The present study confirms the findings of previous authors, and has specific application to farm-operator families in the 14 Texas counties considered in this report.

Not only do the non-Spanish farm operators have a clear educational advantage over the Spanish, but the gap was wider on the smaller farms (fig. 6, table 14). In fact, on class D and E farms, the percentage of non-Spanish-surname farm operators who had finished high school was higher than that of the Spanish-surname operators who had merely finished elementary school.

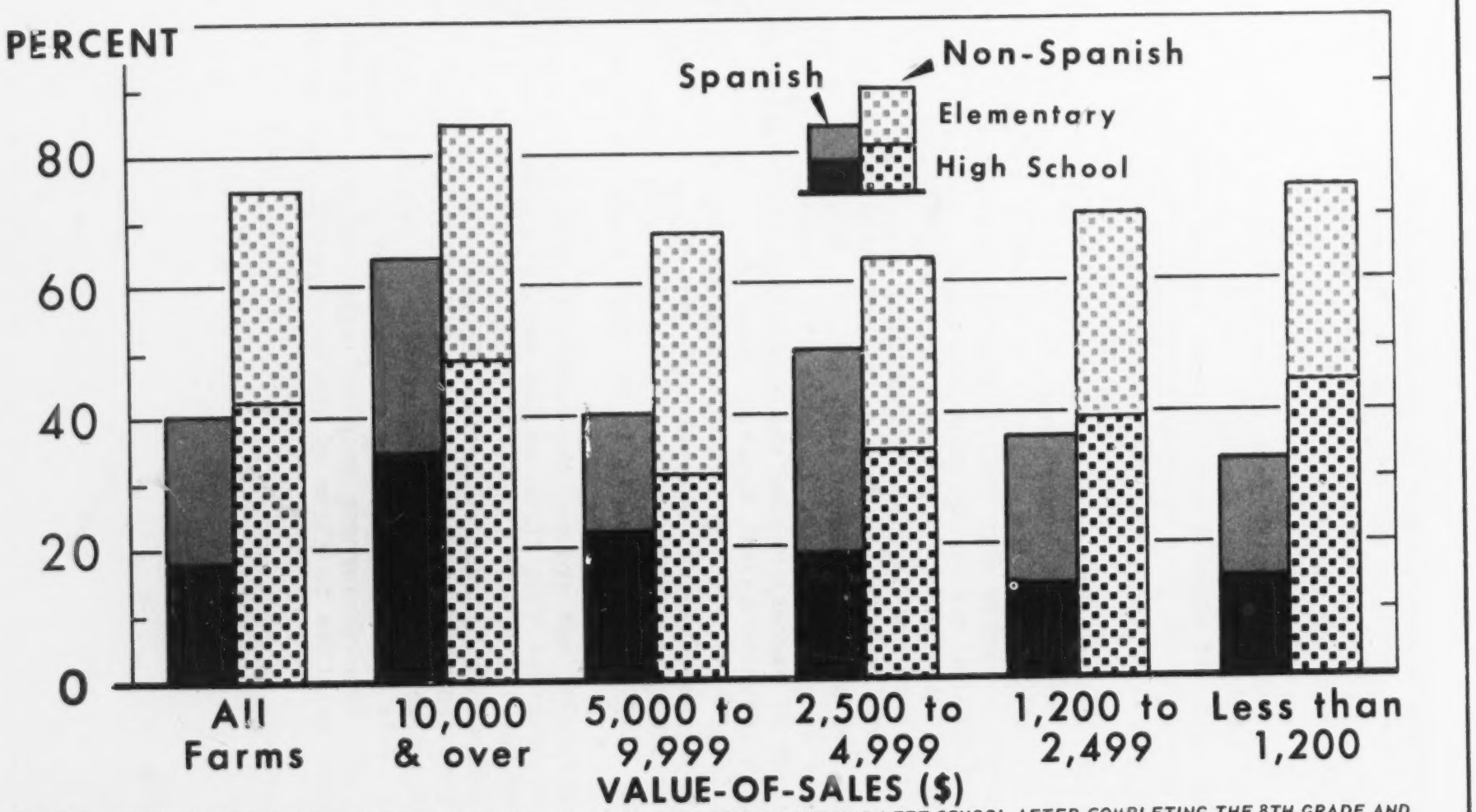
As with the farm operators, the adult members (which, of course, include the operators) of the Spanish households are clearly disadvantaged, educationally, in comparison with the others. Both groups are improving their educational levels. Within each value-of-sales class, the younger adult members of both Spanish and non-Spanish households have more years of schooling than do their elders. However, the younger Spanish appear to be catching up with their non-Spanish counterparts very slowly. The gain is not apparent when viewed in absolute terms: in the 25-34 age group, only 41 percent of the Spanish had finished high school, versus 75 percent of the others--a gap of 24 percent (fig. 7, table 15). Among those 55 and over, the Spanish were only 21 percent behind the equivalent non-Spanish age group. When measured in relative terms, however, some gain is evident. The proportion of older Spanish with a high school education was less than two-fifths of that for the older non-Spanish, whereas with the younger Spanish, the proportion of high school graduates was over one-half that for the younger non-Spanish. While this is progress, it is not very rapid progress.

Within particular age groups, the household members on class A farms were somewhat better educated than those on the smaller farms. This held true for both groups. Below the $10,000 level of sales, neither group showed a very consistent relationship between education and the size of the farm business. However, the same tendency appears here as with farm operators. The educational disadvantage of the Spanish households is somewhat greater on the smaller farms. This appears to be one of the important reasons why, on the smaller farms, the Spanish-surname peoples' wage, salary, and self-employment incomes are lower relative to those of the non-Spanish than on the larger farms.

6/ See footnote 1.

Education of Operators

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964



THE PERCENTAGE WITH AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EDUCATION INCLUDES BOTH THOSE WHO LEFT SCHOOL AFTER COMPLETING THE 8TH GRADE AND THOSE WHO WENT FURTHER. THE PERCENTAGE WITH A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION INCLUDES BOTH THOSE WHO STOPPED SCHOOL AFTER GRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND THOSE WHO WENT TO COLLEGE.

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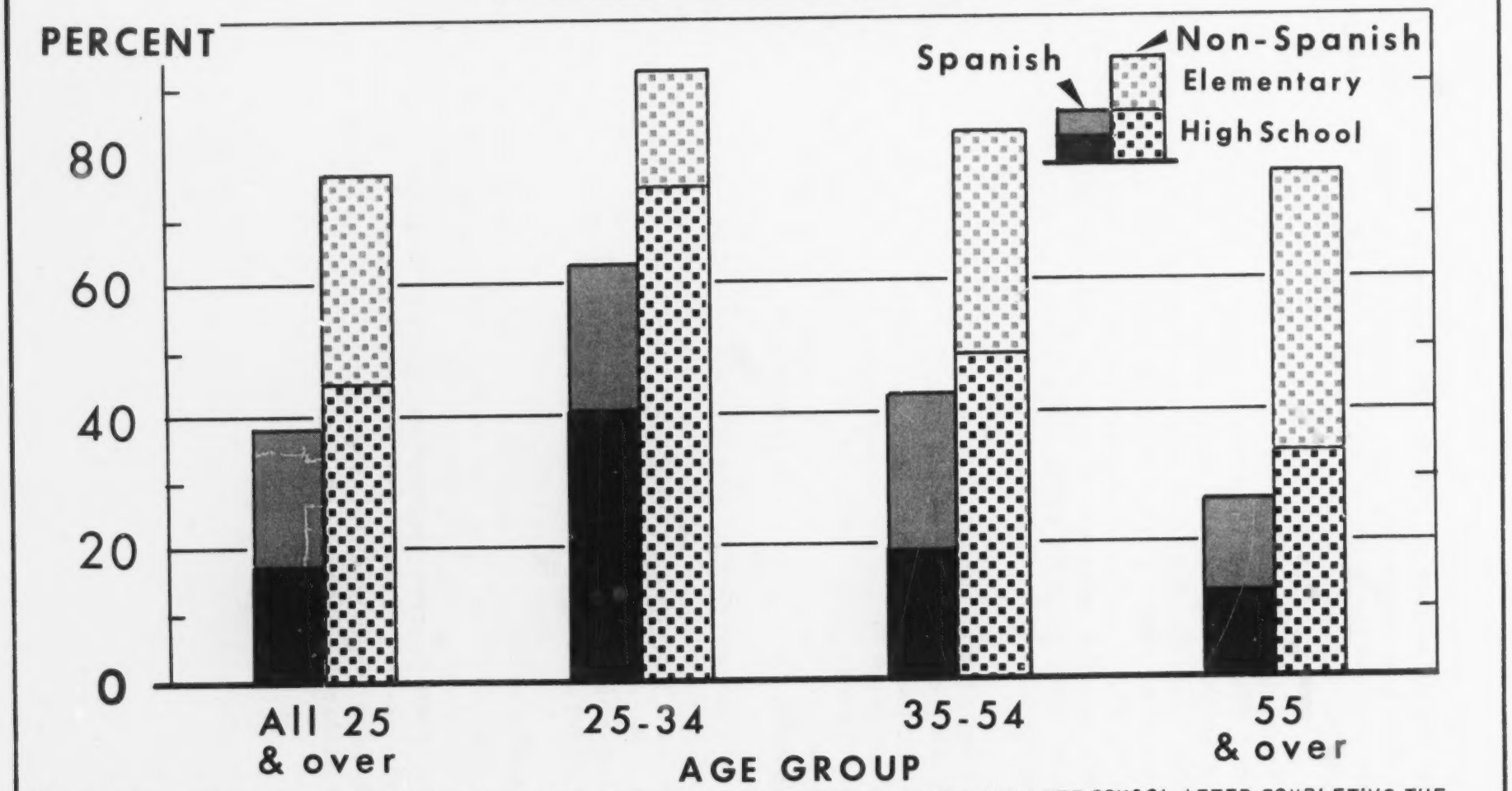
Figure 6

Education of Farm-Operator Household Members *

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964



* THE PERCENTAGE WITH AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EDUCATION INCLUDES BOTH THOSE WHO LEFT SCHOOL AFTER COMPLETING THE 8TH GRADE AND THOSE WHO WENT FURTHER. THE PERCENTAGE WITH A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION INCLUDES BOTH THOSE WHO STOPPED SCHOOL AFTER GRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND THOSE WHO WENT TO COLLEGE.

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Figure 7

INCOME FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE FARM OPERATED

Slightly over 80 percent of both groups reported incomes from sources other than the farms operated (table 16). As one would expect, a higher percentage of the households on the low-production farms reported outside income than on the larger ones--their need for additional income is greater, and their farms do not make as full use of the family labor supply.

The non-Spanish households reporting outside incomes averaged over $5,600, or about $2,000 more than the Spanish. The differences were greater on the smaller farms than on the large ones (fig. 8). Class A farms, both Spanish and non-Spanish, averaged higher incomes per farm reporting from outside sources than those with a smaller volume of marketings. Below $10,000, each value-of-sales class of Spanish farms averaged about $3,000 of outside income, but the average of the non-Spanish households rose somewhat as the volume of farm product sales decreased, so that their advantage over the corresponding group of Spanish farms widened.

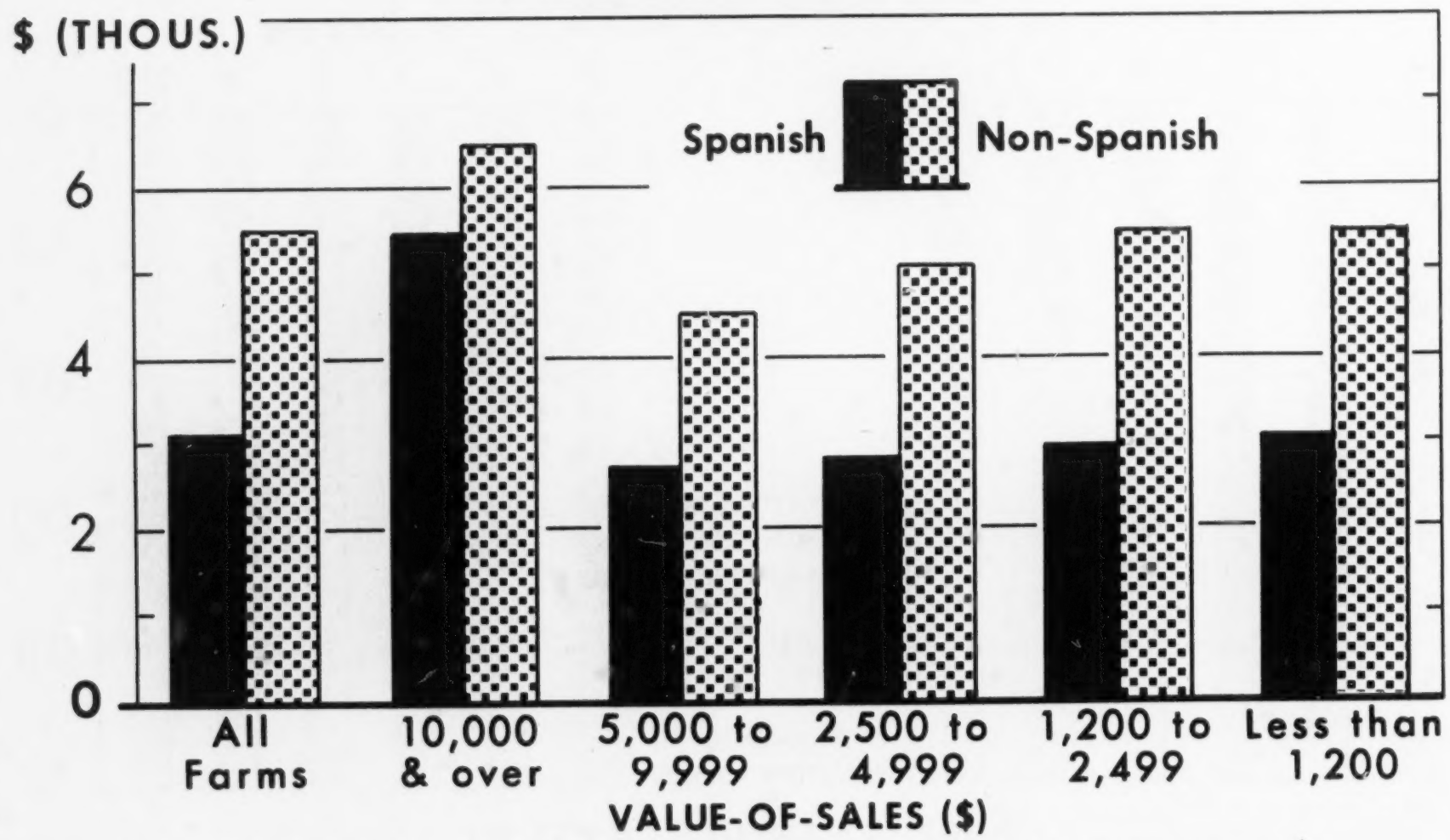
A comparison of the two groups by amount of outside income reveals slightly to moderately larger proportions of Spanish at most levels below $4,000, proportionately somewhat more non-Spanish in the $4,000 to $4,999 group, and substantially larger proportions of non-Spanish with incomes of $5,000 and over (table 17). This tends to confirm the indications mentioned earlier that many non-Spanish use their small farms mostly as rural residences, while pursuing full time nonfarm careers.

The bulk of the outside income was received by the farm operators themselves. Spanish-surname operators received two-thirds of the total outside income of their households, and the non-Spanish-surname operators over three-fourths. For both groups, the proportions were somewhat higher on the smaller value-of-sales farms, probably because operators of small farms have more time for off-farm work.

The Spanish received a larger percentage of their outside incomes in the form of wages and salaries than the others, and a smaller percentage as rent, interest, and dividends (fig. 9, table 18). Both groups received roughly the same proportion from nonfarm businesses and professions, and from Social Security, pensions, and veteran and welfare payments. And with both groups, the proportion from wages and salaries rose, and that from rent, interest, and dividends declined, as the value-of-sales declined.

Outside Income of Farm-Operator Households *

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964



* AVERAGE INCOME FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN FARM OPERATED, OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING SUCH INCOME.

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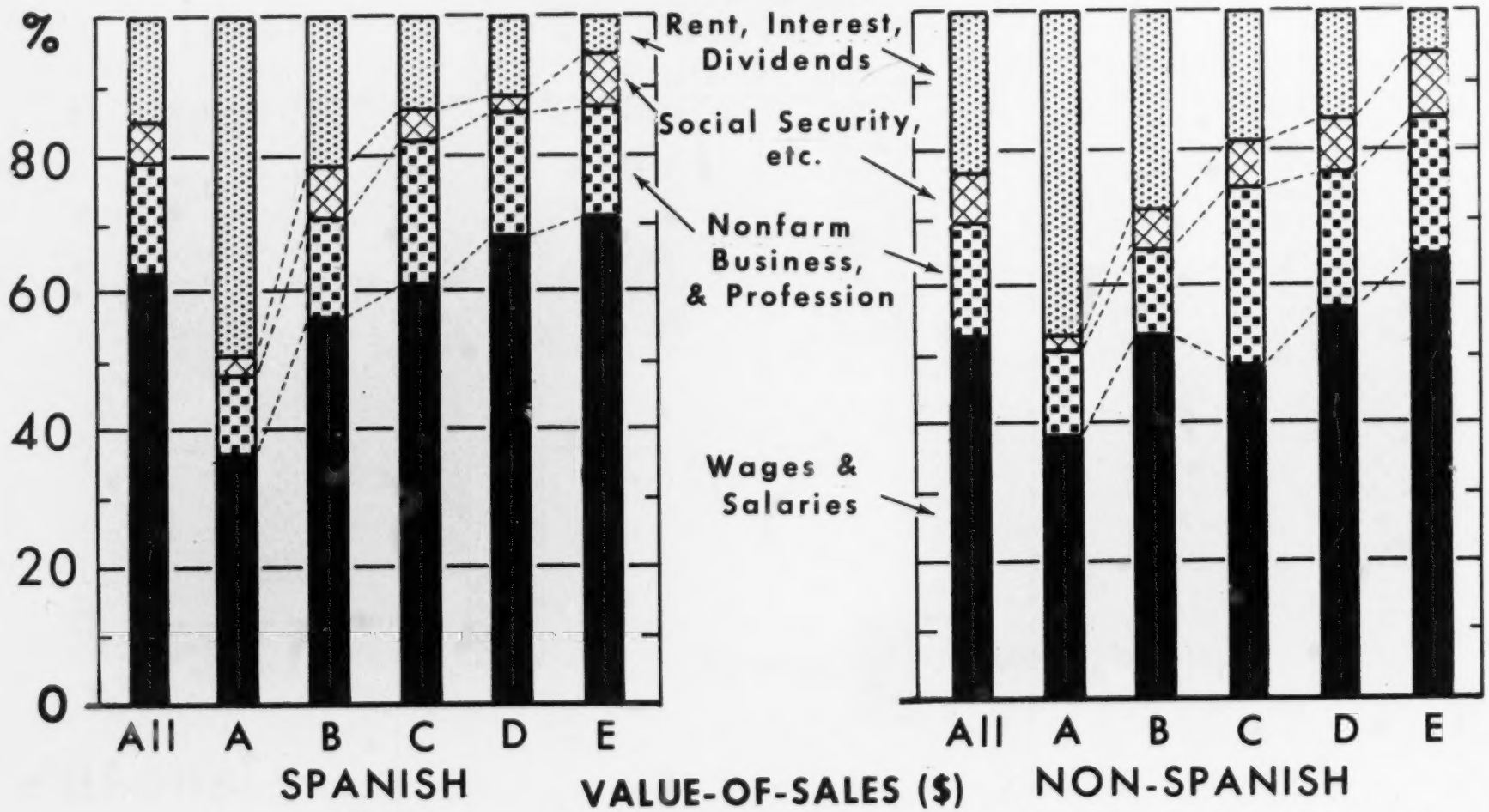
Figure 8

Outside Income of Farm-Operator Households, by Source

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964



ALL FARMS, (A) $10,000 & OVER, (B) $5,000 TO $9,999, (C) $2,500 TO $4,999, (D) $1,200 TO $2,499, (E) LESS THAN $1,200.

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Figure 9

Earnings from Work Off the Farm

Turning now to a comparison of the two groups by each type of outside income, we consider (1) wages and salaries and (2) income from nonfarm businesses and professions under the heading of "earnings from work off the farm." The non-Spanish had about $1,000 more such income than the Spanish (fig. 10).7/ While the average for both groups rises as the value-of-sales decreases, the average for the non-Spanish rises more rapidly, and thus their income advantage over the Spanish widens on the smaller farms.

The two components of earnings from work off the farm show a consistent pattern both for all household members and farm operators. The non-Spanish had higher incomes from wages and salaries than the Spanish, and the difference widened as sales decreased (table 19). The same was true for income from nonfarm businesses and professions. The averages for household members other than the farm operator, however, showed no consistent pattern, either in the differences between the two groups or in their relation to volume of sales.

The outside income per farm (or household), as an average of all farms, has three components: (1) the percentage of farms reporting such income, (2) the days of off-farm work per farm reporting, and (3) the level of earnings per day worked.

These will be discussed in turn, but a brief summary at this point is in order:

(1) A somewhat higher percentage of Spanish-surname families reported work off the farm.

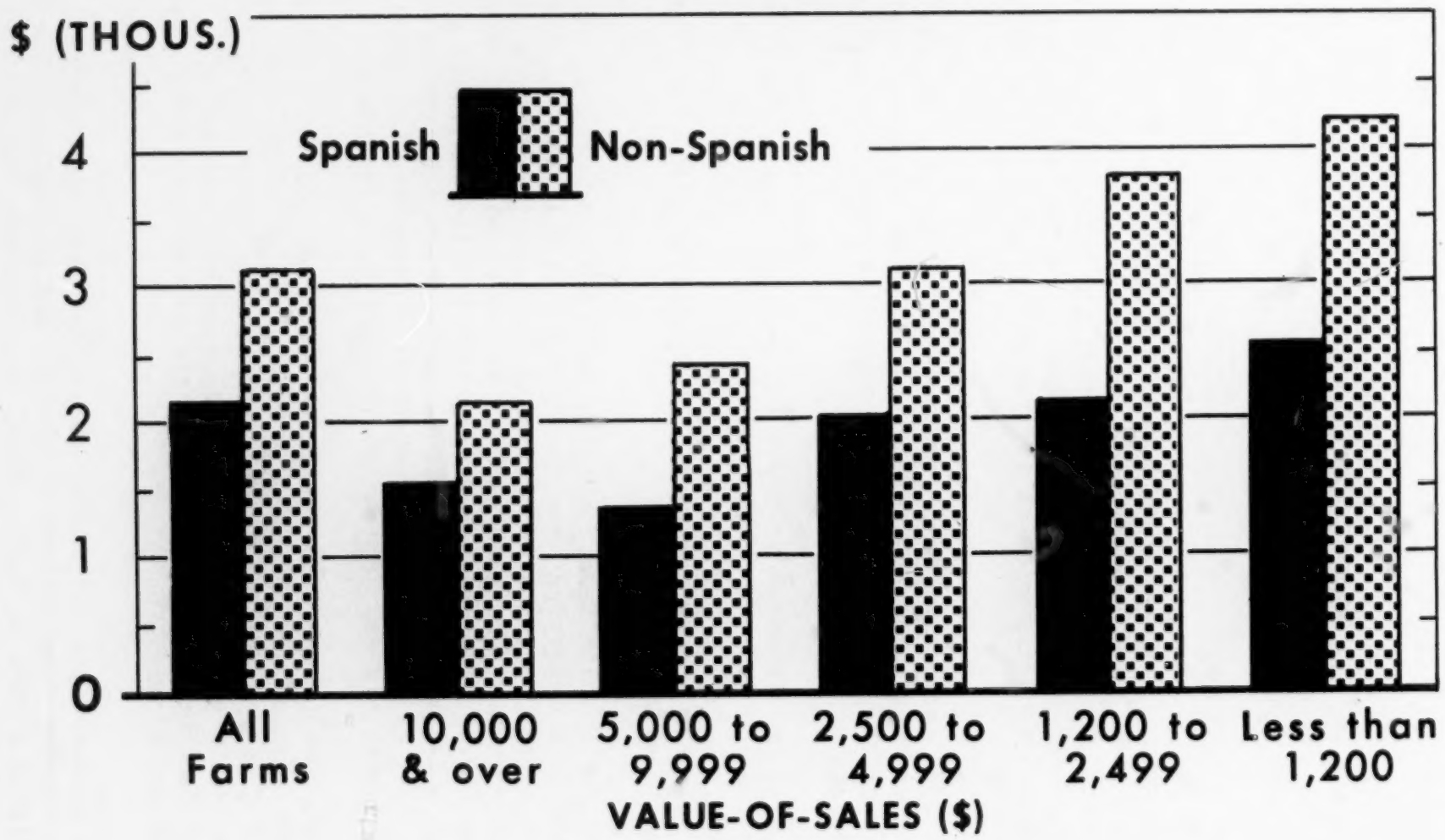
(2) The non-Spanish farm operators averaged more days of off-farm work per farm reporting than the Spanish in all five value-of-sales classes. But the opposite was the case for other household members--the averages were higher for the Spanish in all five classes. Over-all, the Spanish-surname families averaged more days of off-farm work by all household members than the others, but in four of the five value-of-sales classes the non-Spanish averages were higher. So the indications here are mixed.

(3) Both non-Spanish farm operators and other household members averaged higher earnings per day worked off the farm than their Spanish counterparts in all value-of-sales classes. With both groups, daily earnings declined with size of farm, but the rate of decline of the non-Spanish groups was less steep than that of the Spanish.

7/ The Census gives the number reporting wages and salaries, and the number with incomes from nonfarm businesses and professions, but not the number reporting either or both. Thus, data are not available on a "per farm reporting work off the farm" basis.

*Average Earnings Per Household from Work Off Farm**

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS 14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964



* AVERAGE OF ALL FARMS.

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Figure 10

(1) Percentage of Farms Reporting

On balance, incomes from work off the farm appear to be somewhat more prevalent among the Spanish-surname farm operator families. Sixty percent of the Spanish households reported wage and/or salary income versus 51 percent for the others (table 20). The non-Spanish percentages were higher on the larger (class A and B) farms, the Spanish on the smaller (class C, D, and E) farms.

Fifty-five percent of the Spanish-surname farm operators worked off the farm in 1964, compared to 46 percent of the non-Spanish. Again, the percentage of the former rose more rapidly with decreasing value-of-sales. A slightly higher percentage of the other members of Spanish households worked off the farm, but showed no consistent pattern when compared with the equivalent non-Spanish value-of-sales group.8/

(2) Work Off Farm Per Farm Reporting

Here the comparisons do not all point the same way. The Spanish households averaged 154 days of off-farm work per farm reporting, versus 132 for the non-Spanish (table 21). However, the difference was accounted for entirely by their higher average on class C Spanish farms, whereas the non-Spanish showed higher outside incomes for all five value-of-sales classes.9/

Farm operators worked 62 percent of all days worked off farm by all members of the Spanish households, versus 67 percent for non-Spanish-surname operators. The percentages are higher on the smaller than the larger farms in both groups. Spanish-surname farm operators working off the farm averaged only 175 days versus 194 for the non-Spanish operators, and both rose with decreases in farm size. Fifty-seven percent of the Spanish-surname farm operators worked off the farm 200 or more days in 1964, versus 67 percent for the others. The percentage rose from 38 percent on the Spanish class A farms to 63 percent on class E farms; it rose from 67 to 82 percent for the non-Spanish-surname operators.

The above comparisons may be partly a reflection of the lesser mechanization of the Spanish farms, leaving less time available for outside work. Again, they may be an indication that the Spanish-surname farm operators, particularly on the smaller farms, encounter greater difficulty in finding

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8/ The number of farms reporting work off the farm by farm operators is given by the Census, and those reporting off-farm work by members of the household other than the farm operator, but not the number reporting work off the farm by any household member. Thus, we cannot make comparisons of households reporting work off farm by any member of the household.

9/ Since these comparisons were based on samples of rather limited size, this average for the class C farms could be at least partly due to sampling error.

acceptable off-farm work than their non-Spanish counterparts. Supporting the latter view is the fact that the Spanish-surname operators report a consistently higher percentage of work on other farms (which usually is lower paid), and less at nonfarm work, than non-Spanish-surname farm operators.

In direct contrast to the farm-operator comparisons above, the data on work off farm by other household members show both a larger number of workers and more days worked per farm by the Spanish in all value-of-sales groups. However, they show a much less consistent relationship to value of sales than do those for farm operators. This is probably a reflection of the fact that, when other household members can be spared from the farm and can find desirable employment elsewhere, they are in a position to establish homes of their own, and when they do, many of them do not show up as working off the farm in this study.

The younger age distribution and larger size of the Spanish households does not appear to be fully reflected in the extent of their off-farm work. The non-Spanish households show a consistently higher number of days of work off the farm per family member in the working ages (20 through 64), and the differences widen on the smaller farms. Again, this may be a reflection of the less-mechanized production methods on farms, coupled with the larger number of small children which limit the amount of off-farm work that can be done by Spanish women.

(3) Earnings Per Day Worked Off Farm

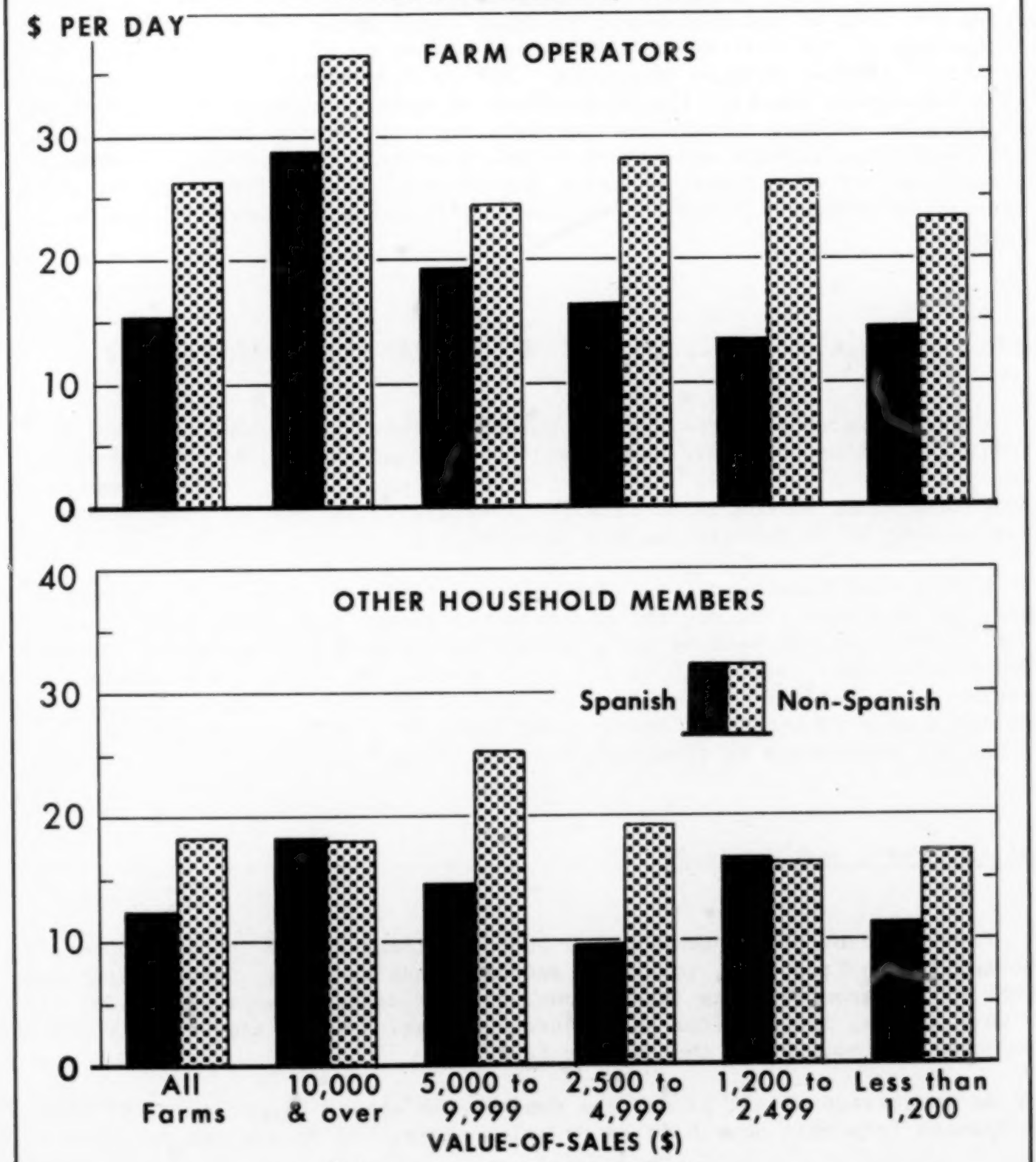
Non-Spanish farm operator families averaged substantially higher earnings per day than Spanish. Non-Spanish-surname farm operators earned an average of $23.85 per day compared to only $14.19 for Spanish, or 73 percent more (fig. 11 and table 22). Other members of non-Spanish households earned nearly 50 percent more per day than their Spanish-surname counterparts. The differences were substantial for all value-of-sales classes.

The rate of earnings for both farm operators and other members declined with the value of sales, but the rate for the non-Spanish declined less sharply. Non-Spanish farm operators of class E farms averaged 63 percent of the daily earnings of those on class A ($10,000 and over) farms; Spanish-surname operators of class E farms averaged only one-half the daily earnings of those on class A farms. Other members of Spanish households on class E farms earned only $11.14 per day, versus $18.25 for those on class A farms, or 37 percent less; in contrast, non-Spanish on class E farms earned only 5 percent less than those on class A farms.

It was pointed out earlier that the level of education of the non-Spanish families on the smaller farms compared more favorably with that for non-Spanish on the large farms than was true of the Spanish. While we do not have individual observations available, and thus cannot test the statistical significance of the relationship, other studies have amply documented

Daily Earnings from Work Off Farm*

SPANISH AND NON-SPANISH OPERATED FARMS
14 TEXAS COUNTIES, 1964



* AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY WORKED OFF FARM.

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Figure 11

the connection between education and income.10/ The studies cited found that the better educated Mexican-Americans with a greater English-language facility had markedly better incomes than their less fortunate fellows.

The Census data available for the present study do not provide a basis for judging how much of the difference in daily earnings is due to the educational disadvantage of the Mexican-Americans, and how much, if any, is due to discrimination against them by employers. Nor do Census data permit an appraisal of the locational factor. The proportions of Spanish-surname and non-Spanish farm families appears to vary considerably from one county to another; thus local variations in wage and salary rates, distances to employment centers, and availability of the better-paying employment opportunities could be at least partly responsible for the observed differences in levels of daily earnings.

Income from Social Security, Pensions, and Veteran and Welfare Payments

About 20 percent of the Spanish households reported income from Social Security, pensions, and veteran and welfare payments versus 25 percent of the other households (table 23). The percentage of non-Spanish families reporting such income rises as the value-of-sales decreases, but that for the Spanish shows no consistent pattern in this respect.

Non-Spanish households on farms with sales of less than $5,000 averaged higher incomes from this source, per farm reporting, than those with sales above $5,000. And on both an all-farm and per-farm-reporting basis, the non-Spanish widen their advantage on the lower production farms. The lower frequency and level of income from this source reported by Spanish-surname families appear to be due to their lower level of previous earnings, and the smaller percentage of farm operators age 65 and over.

Rent, Interest, and Dividends

Forty percent of the non-Spanish and 24 percent of the Spanish households reported income from rent, interest, and dividends in 1964. These percentages do not differ greatly among the various value-of-sales classes (table 24).11/ For both groups, incomes from this source on class A farms are markedly higher than those of families on the smaller farms.

As an average of all farms, the non-Spanish showed higher earnings than the Spanish from this source in every sales class. As an average per farm

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10/ See footnote 1, p.1

11/ Also included here are USDA farm program payments.

reporting incomes from this source, the non-Spanish also showed higher incomes, with one exception. On class A farms--those with $10,000 of marketings or more--the Spanish households reported an average of $6,562 per farm, compared with an average of $5,183 for the equivalent non-Spanish, a 27 percent difference. These class A Spanish-surname operators may be mostly descendants of some of the original settlers who received large grants of land from the Spanish crown long before Texas became a part of the United States. Another possibility is that since the size of the sample is limited, this difference could be due to the inclusion of one or two Spanish-surname farmers who were fortunate enough to strike oil on their land!

Table 1.--Distribution of farms, by type of farming and by county, 14 Texas counties, 1964

County	Total all farms		Cash grain 1/	Other field crop	Cotton	Vegetable	Fruit and nut	Poultry	Dairy	Livestock		Miscellaneous and general 2/
										Farms	Ranches	
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Atascosa	1,171	100.0	3.6	10.2	0.3	5.0	1.3	1.0	2.1	11.9	16.7	48.1
Cameron	1,754	100.0	2.0	0	48.2	5.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.5	0.9	38.6
Duval	713	100.0	0.7	0.1	5.8	2.4	0	0.1	10.2	9.9	17.7	53.0
El Paso	403	100.0	0	0	63.5	*	0	3.0	4.5	4.2	2.0	22.6
Fort Bend	1,713	100.0	2.7	0	55.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.7	5.0	30.8
Hidalgo	2,868	100.0	5.0	*	24.1	6.0	6.6	0.7	1.0	3.8	1.7	51.1
Jeff Davis	75	100.0	0	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	0	2.7	69.3	25.4
Jim Hogg	128	100.0	0.8	0	1.6	3.9	0	0	3.9	2.4	44.5	43.0
Jim Wells	669	100.0	13.9	0.1	8.5	2.8	0	1.3	7.6	11.3	8.4	45.9
Kleberg	209	100.0	2.9	0	17.2	1.4	0.5	2.4	5.3	6.7	10.0	53.6
Live Oak	626	100.0	16.9	1.0	9.7	0.8	0	0.8	0.3	7.7	16.6	46.1
Starr	520	100.0	2.7	0.2	20.2	5.6	0	0.4	0.4	7.9	17.9	44.9
Webb	182	100.0	0	0	0	9.3	0	2.7	1.6	3.8	57.7	24.7
Zapata	197	100.0	0	0	1.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	50.3	47.2

1/ Mostly sorghum in this area.

2/ Miscellaneous farms include those producing nursery and greenhouse products, forest products, horses and mules, mink, or other miscellaneous livestock products. General farms are those on which one source of products did not provide 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, Part 37 (Texas), Statistics for Counties, Table 6, pp. 424 ff.

Table 2.--Percentage distribution of farms, by type of farming, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Value of sales class	All farms	Cash grain 1/	Other field crop	Cotton	Vegetable	Fruit and nut	Poultry	Dairy	Livestock: Farms	Livestock: Ranches	Miscellaneous and general 2/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Class A											
$10,000 and over											
Spanish-surname	100.0	1.8	1.2	46.9	9.5	1.2	0.7	17.6	1.2	12.9	7.1
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	8.1	2.2	49.8	5.3	2.1	2.0	4.9	4.4	11.8	9.4
Class B											
$5,000 to $9,999											
Spanish-surname	100.0	3.9	1.6	51.1	8.7	0.8	1.1	6.6	2.1	17.6	6.6
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	10.3	2.1	41.5	3.7	4.5	1.2	1.1	9.2	14.6	11.8
Class C											
$2,500 to $4,999											
Spanish-surname	100.0	2.0	1.5	48.8	11.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.8	20.0	10.5
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	7.7	1.9	35.6	4.3	7.7	1.7	0.1	12.5	17.1	11.3
Class D											
$1,200 to $2,499											
Spanish-surname	100.0	3.8	2.6	42.7	10.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	9.3	21.6	7.7
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	8.6	1.4	26.9	4.6	8.1	1.4	0	18.9	22.0	8.0
Class E											
Less than $1,200											
Spanish-surname	100.0	4.1	0.6	26.0	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	22.3	22.0	19.0
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	5.6	0.5	9.5	2.3	8.9	1.6	0.2	25.3	13.2	32.8
All farms											
Spanish-surname	100.0	3.5	1.2	36.7	7.6	0.7	0.5	2.9	13.4	20.2	13.4
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	7.7	1.6	32.1	4.0	5.9	1.7	1.8	14.0	14.5	16.8

1/ Mostly sorghum in this area.

2/ Miscellaneous farms include those producing nursery and greenhouse products, forest products, horses and mules, mink, or other miscellaneous livestock products. General farms are those on which one source of products did not provide 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.

Table 3.--Number of farms, land in farms, average size of farm, and average value of land and buildings, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Number of farms							
Spanish-surname....	No.	3,677	433	380	459	611	1,794
	Pct.	100.0	11.8	10.3	12.5	16.6	48.8
Non-Spanish-surname	No.	7,544	2,454	984	943	906	2,257
	Pct.	100.0	32.5	13.0	12.5	12.0	29.9
Land in farms							
Spanish-surname....	Acres	2,163	1,051	326	276	211	299
	Pct.	100.0	48.6	15.1	12.8	9.8	13.8
Non-Spanish-surname	Acres	8,654	7,187	596	429	223	219
	Pct.	100.0	83.0	6.9	5.0	2.6	2.5
Average land per farm							
Spanish-surname....	Acres	588	2,428	857	600	346	167
Non-Spanish-surname	"	1,147	2,930	606	454	246	97
Value of land and buildings:							
Per Acre							
Spanish-surname....	Dollars	58	63	52	51	52	48
Non-Spanish-surname	"	73	71	82	73	89	176
Per farm							
Spanish-surname....	"	34,104	152,964	44,564	30,600	17,992	8,016
Non-Spanish-surname	"	83,731	208,030	49,692	33,142	21,894	17,072

Table 4.--Distribution of farms by value of land and buildings, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Value of farm	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Spanish-surname						
Less than $10,000	35.8	3.0	2.4	15.9	29.6	58.5
$10,000 to $19,999	21.4	4.6	11.9	21.8	26.7	25.9
$20,000 to $39,999	18.4	15.3	33.2	32.9	26.3	9.7
$40,000 to $69,999	11.2	24.6	29.3	11.8	12.0	3.5
$70,000 to $99,999	4.1	7.9	6.3	8.5	2.9	1.9
$100,000 to $149,999	2.8	9.3	7.7	4.0	1.2	0.4
$150,000 to $199,999	1.8	8.4	3.4	2.4	0.5	0.1
$200,000 to $499,999	3.4	20.4	4.7	2.4	0.5	0.1
$500,000 or more	1.0	6.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Less than $10,000	11.1	0.8	3.4	9.1	11.2	26.1
$10,000 to $19,999	17.3	0.8	6.7	21.3	26.4	33.8
$20,000 to $39,999	21.3	5.6	31.4	28.1	34.4	24.8
$40,000 to $69,999	16.1	15.8	28.0	16.4	17.7	10.1
$70,000 to $99,999	8.6	14.5	11.2	10.6	4.4	2.2
$100,000 to $149,999	9.0	18.1	9.7	8.7	3.7	1.5
$150,000 to $199,999	4.5	11.4	3.2	2.3	0.9	0.4
$200,000 to $499,999	8.6	22.4	5.9	2.0	1.3	1.1
$500,000 or more	3.6	10.5	0.5	1.5	---	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.--Distribution of farms by number of acres in farm, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Size of farm	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Spanish-surname	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Less than 10 acres	8.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	4.6	13.9
10 to 49 acres	28.7	2.1	10.5	29.4	36.0	36.3
50 to 69 acres	7.1	1.4	11.8	11.1	5.6	7.0
70 to 99 acres	7.5	6.9	13.9	7.4	6.5	6.5
100 to 139 acres	7.8	9.7	9.7	7.4	5.7	7.7
140 to 179 acres	6.1	10.9	7.4	5.9	4.6	5.2
180 to 219 acres	4.4	6.5	6.8	3.5	3.8	3.8
220 to 259 acres	3.1	6.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.7
260 to 499 acres	10.9	20.6	8.7	6.8	11.1	10.0
500 to 699 acres	3.9	7.4	2.6	3.1	5.7	2.9
700 to 999 acres	2.9	6.0	2.6	3.3	4.6	1.6
1,000 to 1,999 acres	4.2	5.3	6.8	8.9	5.4	1.8
2,000 acres or more	5.4	15.9	14.5	9.4	3.8	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Less than 10 acres	6.3	1.0	1.7	2.9	3.8	16.7
10 to 49 acres	23.3	2.2	6.1	22.2	34.5	49.8
50 to 69 acres	6.0	1.0	7.5	12.1	10.2	6.4
70 to 99 acres	6.5	2.3	13.4	10.6	7.6	6.0
100 to 139 acres	8.4	5.5	16.0	11.3	8.2	7.0
140 to 179 acres	5.9	6.6	8.9	7.3	5.8	3.1
180 to 219 acres	4.8	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	2.7
220 to 259 acres	3.8	5.7	4.3	3.7	3.8	1.6
260 to 499 acres	13.1	24.2	13.7	9.0	9.5	3.9
500 to 699 acres	5.8	10.5	5.9	3.9	5.5	1.7
700 to 999 acres	4.5	8.8	4.4	3.4	4.0	0.5
1,000 to 1,999 acres	5.1	10.1	5.6	5.9	1.8	0.3
2,000 acres or more	6.5	15.5	6.7	3.0	1.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.--Cropland harvested: Farms reporting, average acres per farm, and distribution by acres of cropland harvested, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Farms reporting cropland harvested							
Spanish-surname	Percent	72.8	87.3	84.5	84.7	82.3	60.5
Non-Spanish-surname	"	79.3	90.4	89.4	84.1	77.3	62.0
Cropland harvested per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	Acres	66.4	221.7	93.7	60.2	38.9	19.1
Non-Spanish-surname	"	165.8	369.2	95.8	56.9	34.2	15.1
Cropland harvested as percent of all land							
Spanish-surname	Percent	8.2	8.0	9.2	8.5	9.3	6.9
Non-Spanish-surname	"	11.5	11.4	14.1	10.5	10.7	9.6
Farms by acres cropland harvested							
Spanish-surname							
1 to 9 acres	"	18.6	0.5	0.9	2.3	11.3	39.4
10 to 19 acres	"	17.5	1.6	1.2	8.5	24.9	27.7
20 to 29 acres	"	10.1	0.3	3.4	14.7	14.3	11.8
30 to 49 acres	"	16.1	2.6	17.4	28.3	22.5	13.1
50 to 99 acres	"	19.2	18.8	43.9	30.1	21.1	7.2
100 to 199 acres	"	12.0	38.1	26.2	14.7	5.4	0.8
200 to 499 acres	"	5.7	32.0	6.9	1.5	0.6	---
500 to 999 acres	"	0.6	4.5	---	---	---	---
1,000 acres or more	"	0.2	1.6	---	---	---	---
Total	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname							
1 to 9 acres	"	14.3	1.0	1.9	4.2	11.6	50.2
10 to 19 acres	"	11.0	0.9	2.0	8.2	23.0	28.3
20 to 29 acres	"	7.8	0.9	2.8	13.9	24.1	10.4
30 to 49 acres	"	12.3	2.0	17.8	33.5	22.9	7.6
50 to 99 acres	"	15.6	10.7	40.0	26.9	13.9	2.6
100 to 199 acres	"	15.9	26.5	26.9	11.6	3.9	0.6
200 to 499 acres	"	15.5	37.5	8.4	1.5	0.7	0.3
500 to 999 acres	"	5.6	15.0	---	0.3	---	---
1,000 acres or more	"	2.1	5.5	---	---	---	---
Total	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.--Value of farm product marketings and specified expenditures, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Value of marketings							
Average per farm							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	4,904	27,235	7,194	3,562	1,737	451
Non-Spanish-surname	"	21,723	61,454	7,226	3,646	1,771	404
Average per acre of all land							
Spanish-surname	"	8.33	11.22	8.39	5.93	5.02	2.21
Non-Spanish-surname	"	18.94	20.98	11.93	8.02	7.20	4.16
Average per acre of cropland harvested							
Spanish-surname	"	101.51	140.69	90.92	69.78	54.23	39.02
Non-Spanish-surname	"	164.99	184.17	84.38	76.25	67.00	43.29
Percent of value of land and buildings							
Spanish-surname	Percent	14.4	17.8	16.1	11.6	9.7	5.6
Non-Spanish-surname	"	25.9	29.5	14.3	10.9	7.9	2.4
Specified expenditures							
Average per farm, all farms							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	2,366	11,721	3,158	1,812	1,071	401
Non-Spanish-surname	"	11,438	32,273	3,671	2,772	1,396	970
Percent of value of marketings							
Spanish-surname	Percent	48.2	43.0	43.9	50.9	61.7	88.9
Non-Spanish-surname	"	52.7	52.5	50.8	76.0	78.8	240.1

Table 8.--Net value of production: Average of all farms, and relative to value of land and buildings, total acres, and acres of cropland harvested, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Net value of production 1/	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	2,538	15,514	4,036	1,750	666	50
Non-Spanish-surname	"	10,285	29,181	3,555	874	375	-566
As a percent of value of land and buildings							
Spanish-surname	Percent	7.4	10.1	9.1	5.7	3.7	0.6
Non-Spanish-surname	"	12.3	14.0	7.2	4.0	1.7	-3.3
Per acre of all land in farm							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	4.32	6.39	4.71	2.92	1.92	0.30
Non-Spanish-surname	"	8.97	9.96	5.87	1.92	1.52	-5.83
Per acre of cropland harvested							
Spanish-surname	"	52.55	80.13	51.02	34.31	20.81	4.31
Non-Spanish-surname	"	78.09	87.45	41.53	18.28	14.20	-6.09

1/ Value of marketings less total specified expenditures.

Table 9.--Distribution of farms by tenure of operator, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Tenure	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Spanish-surname						
Full owner	46.7	21.2	19.7	27.7	45.0	64.0
Part owner	31.1	52.0	41.8	43.6	32.7	20.2
Tenant	21.2	23.6	37.1	27.7	21.8	15.4
Managers	0.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname:						
Full owner	46.3	17.4	33.1	47.9	57.2	78.3
Part owner	35.4	59.0	43.2	32.9	26.6	10.8
Tenant	15.5	17.8	21.8	17.6	14.7	9.8
Managers	2.8	5.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.--Farms keeping livestock and poultry for home use, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Farms keeping milk cows, but reporting no milk or cream sold, percent of all farms						
Spanish-surname	12.9	13.4	14.2	15.7	13.4	11.5
Non-Spanish-surname	13.1	11.0	19.3	15.6	13.1	11.4
Farms keeping hogs and pigs, but reporting no sales alive						
Spanish-surname	14.4	12.5	13.2	16.6	13.9	14.8
Non-Spanish-surname	6.8	4.6	10.2	9.8	7.3	6.4
Farms reporting chickens 4 months old or over, but no sales of eggs						
Spanish-surname	33.9	28.6	31.8	35.1	31.1	36.2
Non-Spanish-surname	14.8	9.9	18.3	16.0	17.7	17.0

Table 11.--Distribution of farm operators, by age group and value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Age	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Spanish-surname						
Under 25 years	1.0	1.4	---	3.1	---	0.9
25 to 34 years	8.8	8.1	2.9	9.5	12.7	8.9
35 to 44 years	21.0	22.7	18.2	28.0	15.8	21.3
45 to 54 years	26.0	23.9	37.5	23.7	30.8	23.0
55 to 64 years	26.8	31.8	27.4	28.2	25.8	25.4
65 years and over	16.4	12.1	14.0	7.6	14.9	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Under 25 years	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	---	1.9
25 to 34 years	7.0	8.2	7.6	5.6	8.5	5.5
35 to 44 years	19.3	25.7	12.1	18.9	17.0	17.0
45 to 54 years	25.4	32.5	28.2	25.0	17.7	20.0
55 to 64 years	24.0	21.8	28.8	25.9	25.5	22.7
65 years and over	22.9	10.4	21.8	23.3	31.3	32.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12.--Size of household and percentage of members of working age, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of persons in household						
Spanish-surname	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.3
Non-Spanish-surname	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0
All persons 20-64 years of age	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Spanish-surname						
Male	48.0	56.7	46.5	45.9	55.0	44.3
Female	49.3	47.1	47.1	52.2	48.0	50.2
Male and female	48.6	51.7	46.8	48.9	51.7	47.2
Non-Spanish-surname						
Male	51.0	54.4	56.6	53.2	46.6	45.1
Female	53.3	52.9	57.7	55.0	50.9	52.2
Male and female	52.1	53.7	57.2	54.1	48.8	48.5

Table 13.--Age distribution of members of farm operator households, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Spanish-surname						
Under 5 years	7.1	6.1	5.3	6.9	8.8	7.4
5 to 9 years	10.9	9.4	9.1	13.4	10.8	11.1
10 to 14 years	13.2	13.2	16.9	14.0	10.4	12.9
15 to 19 years	13.7	15.0	17.0	13.2	12.7	13.0
20 to 24 years	5.6	5.4	6.3	7.2	5.8	4.9
25 to 34 years	9.0	10.5	5.4	9.3	9.8	9.2
35 to 44 years	10.8	11.6	9.9	10.5	10.6	11.0
45 to 54 years	12.6	12.0	16.9	10.7	13.9	11.8
55 to 64 years	10.6	12.2	8.4	11.2	11.7	10.3
65 years and over	6.4	4.5	4.9	3.6	5.6	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Under 5 years	6.0	6.9	4.5	4.7	6.7	5.5
5 to 9 years	8.7	9.4	5.8	6.7	9.4	9.7
10 to 14 years	11.4	14.0	8.8	10.2	10.8	9.9
15 to 19 years	9.5	10.8	9.5	9.5	7.3	8.7
20 to 24 years	3.1	4.1	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.3
25 to 34 years	6.5	6.8	5.7	6.2	7.0	6.5
35 to 44 years	13.4	15.7	11.2	13.4	11.6	12.1
45 to 54 years	15.6	16.7	18.5	16.6	12.9	13.8
55 to 64 years	13.6	10.4	18.6	15.8	14.8	13.9
65 years and over	12.3	5.2	14.2	14.7	16.9	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 14.--Distribution of farm operators, by years of school completed, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Years of school	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	37.2	24.1	37.7	32.7	35.4	42.0
5 to 7 years	22.7	15.3	21.6	17.1	28.0	24.4
8 years	8.3	9.0	7.4	11.8	9.0	7.2
High School: 1 to 3 years	13.7	16.0	20.6	18.7	13.0	10.6
4 years	10.8	20.9	5.0	11.6	9.5	9.8
College: 1 to 3 years	3.4	7.4	1.1	3.6	2.8	3.0
4 years or more	4.0	7.2	6.6	4.5	2.4	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	6.9	3.9	7.5	10.8	8.8	7.2
5 to 7 years	17.5	10.8	23.9	25.2	19.5	17.5
8 years	12.4	10.7	17.7	9.6	15.1	12.0
High School: 1 to 3 years	20.8	25.2	19.9	19.5	17.7	18.5
4 years	20.6	22.5	18.0	17.0	17.0	23.0
College: 1 to 3 years	9.8	12.8	9.0	7.2	7.0	9.4
4 years or more	11.9	14.1	4.1	10.7	14.8	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15.--Distribution of level of education of members of farm operator households, by age group, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Highest grade of school completed	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All persons 25 and over						
Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	34.5	24.6	35.6	31.8	35.0	37.5
5 to 7 years	24.3	14.4	23.8	20.3	29.4	26.6
8 years	8.0	11.2	7.6	10.0	6.6	7.1
High School: 1 to 3 years	12.3	11.1	18.3	13.7	14.3	10.2
4 years	11.8	22.9	5.5	14.7	8.9	10.3
College: 1 to 3 years	3.2	7.3	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.7
4 years or more	5.9	8.4	7.1	6.7	3.6	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	7.0	4.3	7.0	10.5	9.6	7.2
5 to 7 years	15.7	8.8	21.4	23.6	17.2	16.5
8 years	11.4	9.7	15.8	8.1	14.7	11.1
High School: 1 to 3 years	20.5	22.5	21.0	20.0	17.3	19.6
4 years	23.5	26.8	19.9	18.2	21.3	24.8
College: 1 to 3 years	10.2	13.4	7.4	9.5	7.8	9.5
4 years or more	11.8	14.6	7.5	10.1	12.2	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 15.--Distribution of level of education of members of farm operator households, by age group, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Highest grade of school completed	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All persons 25 to 34						
Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	14.9	11.1	12.1	17.5	14.5	16.0
5 to 7 years	21.8	11.1	28.3	15.3	24.1	25.3
8 years	6.8	8.8	10.1	10.4	3.2	5.8
High School: 1 to 3 years	15.8	8.8	25.3	18.6	26.4	12.4
4 years	22.2	28.7	11.1	25.1	14.1	23.7
College: 1 to 3 years	7.5	17.1	5.1	1.1	3.2	7.9
4 years or more	10.9	14.4	8.1	12.0	14.5	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	2.3	0.8	---	5.2	0.5	4.9
5 to 7 years	5.2	4.4	4.5	9.8	9.3	2.9
8 years	3.7	1.0	15.1	9.2	---	2.5
High School: 1 to 3 years	13.5	12.8	12.8	18.4	14.5	12.3
4 years	43.3	38.7	37.4	29.9	49.5	54.0
College: 1 to 3 years	16.5	20.6	19.6	9.8	8.4	16.3
4 years or more	15.5	21.7	10.6	17.8	17.8	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15.--Distribution of level of education of members of farm operator households, by age group, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Highest grade of school completed	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All persons 35 to 54						
Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	28.7	20.9	37.6	25.4	27.1	29.8
5 to 7 years	27.8	12.0	24.1	22.0	35.8	32.4
8 years	10.4	12.4	8.2	14.4	6.5	10.7
High School: 1 to 3 years	13.8	15.1	18.8	13.9	16.5	10.9
4 years	11.9	22.4	5.5	16.5	9.6	10.3
College: 1 to 3 years	2.6	7.0	1.0	2.9	2.7	1.6
4 or more years	4.8	10.1	4.9	5.0	1.6	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	3.9	3.4	3.9	5.1	7.5	2.8
5 to 7 years	12.6	7.4	20.5	19.9	10.4	14.4
8 years	9.4	9.3	13.8	6.4	14.3	6.8
High School: 1 to 3 years	24.9	25.8	25.8	24.2	20.6	25.2
4 years	25.0	26.6	21.0	24.8	20.1	26.6
College: 1 to 3 years	11.5	13.2	8.4	9.4	12.4	10.7
4 years or more	12.6	14.3	6.6	10.1	14.6	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15.--Distribution of level of education of members of farm operator households, by age group, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Highest grade of school completed	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All persons 55 and over						
Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	52.8	38.4	41.2	50.2	57.7	57.8
5 to 7 years	20.7	19.8	21.4	21.0	23.5	20.0
8 years	5.3	11.0	5.3	3.4	8.8	3.2
High School: 1 to 3 years	8.3	7.0	14.4	10.3	4.4	8.2
4 years	6.3	20.1	3.3	5.5	4.9	3.8
College: 1 to 3 years	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.8	0.5	1.4
4 years or more	4.8	2.3	11.1	5.8	0.3	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname						
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	11.5	7.7	11.1	16.8	13.2	11.3
5 to 7 years	21.7	13.7	25.2	30.1	24.1	21.0
8 years	15.5	14.3	17.8	9.6	18.3	16.4
High School: 1 to 3 years	17.2	19.8	18.1	16.1	15.4	16.5
4 years	16.8	21.9	15.8	9.4	15.9	17.3
College: 1 to 3 years	7.3	10.5	4.3	9.6	4.0	7.2
4 years or more	9.9	12.2	7.7	8.4	9.1	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 16.--Income from all sources other than farm operated, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
All persons in household							
Percent reporting							
Spanish-surname.....	Percent	82.7	58.9	65.7	80.6	84.1	72.5
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	81.0	66.8	80.5	81.3	90.1	92.0
Average per household reporting							
Spanish-surname.....	Dollars	3,322	5,485	2,984	3,047	2,958	3,199
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	5,581	6,498	4,549	5,191	5,477	5,479
Percent of households with outside incomes greater than value of farm product sales							
Spanish-surname.....	Percent	51.1	3.2	11.1	24.6	42.1	81.7
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	43.0	2.5	16.5	42.4	66.1	87.9
Household members other than farm operator							
Percent reporting							
Spanish-surname.....	"	34.9	29.9	33.0	32.9	29.5	38.8
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	35.5	29.2	40.5	32.8	42.4	38.0
Average per household reporting							
Spanish-surname.....	Dollars	2,442	3,974	2,190	2,253	2,342	2,256
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	2,933	3,960	2,992	2,454	1,925	2,719

Table 17.--Distribution of households by amount of income other than from farm operated, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Income	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
None						
Spanish-surname	17.3	41.2	34.3	19.4	15.9	7.5
Non-Spanish-surname	19.0	33.2	19.5	18.7	9.9	8.0
$1 to $499						
Spanish-surname	11.5	13.2	14.0	16.8	8.8	10.0
Non-Spanish-surname	7.8	9.1	10.3	8.1	9.5	4.5
$500 to $999						
Spanish-surname	11.2	1.2	7.7	12.1	14.6	13.1
Non-Spanish-surname	6.3	6.6	7.4	6.3	5.5	5.9
$1,000 to $1,499						
Spanish-surname	8.5	3.7	7.1	6.9	12.7	9.0
Non-Spanish-surname	6.4	4.6	8.7	6.1	7.4	6.8
$1,500 to $1,999						
Spanish-surname	5.3	3.5	7.4	0.9	6.8	5.8
Non-Spanish-surname	5.6	4.3	8.9	3.4	6.5	6.0
$2,000 to $2,999						
Spanish-surname	14.4	10.9	6.6	13.0	13.0	17.9
Non-Spanish-surname	6.9	5.5	5.5	7.8	6.8	8.8
$3,000 to $3,999						
Spanish-surname	8.8	3.7	7.7	8.8	9.5	10.1
Non-Spanish-surname	6.8	4.8	9.0	12.5	6.4	5.6
$4,000 to $4,999						
Spanish-surname	7.3	4.2	2.6	9.2	4.0	9.8
Non-Spanish-surname	9.2	8.3	6.8	9.2	8.9	11.4
$5,000 and over						
Spanish-surname	15.7	18.6	12.7	12.8	14.7	16.7
Non-Spanish-surname	32.0	23.6	24.0	27.8	39.1	43.1
Total						
Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18.--Income from sources other than farm operated: Distribution by recipient and source, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Share of total outside income of household received by farm operator						
Spanish-surname	69.0	63.2	63.2	69.8	72.2	70.4
Non-Spanish-surname	77.0	73.4	66.9	80.9	83.5	79.5
Source of outside income						
All persons						
Wages and salaries						
Spanish-surname	63.6	36.1	56.7	60.6	68.1	71.5
Non-Spanish-surname	52.5	38.1	53.0	48.2	56.9	64.8
Nonfarm business or profession						
Spanish-surname	16.2	11.9	14.5	21.7	18.0	16.0
Non-Spanish-surname	17.4	12.0	12.9	26.0	20.2	19.7
Social Security, pensions and veteran and welfare payments						
Spanish-surname	5.2	2.5	6.0	4.1	2.3	6.8
Non-Spanish-surname	6.4	2.4	6.0	7.2	7.4	9.5
Rent, interest, dividends						
Spanish-surname	15.1	49.5	22.8	13.5	11.6	5.7
Non-Spanish-surname	23.7	47.4	28.1	18.6	15.5	6.0
Total						
Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18.--Income from sources other than farm operated: Distribution by recipient and source, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Source of outside income	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Farm operators						
Wages and salaries						
Spanish-surname	59.2	25.2	43.4	51.8	65.7	69.4
Non-Spanish-surname	48.0	31.9	44.5	43.3	51.9	62.2
Nonfarm business or profession						
Spanish-surname	17.8	13.7	22.2	26.8	16.1	16.9
Non-Spanish-surname	20.0	15.0	12.4	29.0	24.0	21.3
Social Security, pensions, and veteran and welfare payments						
Spanish-surname	5.6	1.9	7.4	5.0	2.6	7.3
Non-Spanish-surname	6.4	2.0	6.8	7.0	6.5	9.5
Rent, interest, dividends						
Spanish-surname	17.3	59.2	26.9	16.4	15.5	6.4
Non-Spanish-surname	25.7	51.1	36.3	20.7	17.6	7.1
Total						
Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18.--Income from sources other than farm operated: Distribution by recipient and source, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Source of outside income	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Other household members						
Wages and salaries						
Spanish-surname	73.3	54.9	79.6	80.9	74.4	76.6
Non-Spanish-surname	67.5	55.4	70.0	69.0	82.2	75.0
Nonfarm business or profession						
Spanish-surname	12.6	8.7	1.1	10.1	22.7	13.8
Non-Spanish-surname	9.0	3.8	13.8	13.5	1.0	13.6
Social Security, pensions, and veteran and welfare payments						
Spanish-surname	4.1	3.6	3.6	2.1	1.6	5.5
Non-Spanish-surname	6.7	3.5	4.5	7.8	12.0	9.5
Rent, interest, dividends						
Spanish-surname	10.0	32.7	15.7	6.9	1.3	4.1
Non-Spanish-surname	16.8	37.3	11.6	9.7	4.8	1.9
Total						
Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19.--Earnings from work off farm, farm operator households, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
All persons in household							
Earnings from work off farm per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	2,191	1,551	1,396	2,022	2,141	2,589
Non-Spanish-surname	"	3,158	2,178	2,412	3,134	3,804	4,261
Wage and salary income Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	"	2,933	3,246	2,539	2,583	2,738	3,079
Non-Spanish-surname	"	4,686	4,098	3,958	4,153	4,755	5,534
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	1,747	1,167	1,112	1,488	1,694	2,117
Non-Spanish-surname	"	2,370	1,656	1,940	2,036	2,809	3,268
Nonfarm business or profession income Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	"	3,367	3,525	2,622	5,495	2,964	3,249
Non-Spanish-surname	"	6,438	6,042	4,579	8,135	5,958	6,855
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	444	384	284	534	447	472
Non-Spanish-surname	"	788	522	472	1,098	995	993

Table 19.--Earnings from work off farm, farm operator households, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Farm operator share of:							
Wage and salary income							
Spanish-surname	Percent	64.3	44.1	48.3	59.6	69.7	68.3
Non-Spanish-surname	"	70.4	61.4	56.2	72.7	76.1	76.3
Nonfarm business or profession income							
Spanish-surname	"	75.9	73.0	97.1	85.9	64.9	74.4
Non-Spanish-surname	"	88.1	91.5	64.5	90.1	99.2	85.9
Farm operator earnings from work off farm							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	2,667	3,850	2,388	2,654	2,417	2,685
Non-Spanish-surname	"	5,116	5,198	3,805	5,215	5,235	5,345
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	1,460	795	813	1,346	1,470	1,797
Non-Spanish-surname	"	2,363	1,494	1,396	2,469	3,125	3,345
Household members, other than farm operator, earnings from work off farm							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	"	2,775	3,470	2,569	2,522	3,171	2,643
Non-Spanish-surname	"	3,307	2,911	3,956	3,367	2,744	3,599
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	731	757	583	675	670	792
Non-Spanish-surname	"	796	684	1,016	664	679	915

Table 19.--Earnings from work off farm, farm operator households, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Members of household other than farm operator							
Wage and salary income							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	2,462	3,127	2,563	2,368	2,449	2,345
Non-Spanish-surname	"	3,053	2,821	3,379	3,007	2,792	3,251
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	624	653	575	600	514	671
Non-Spanish-surname	"	702	639	849	556	670	775
Nonfarm business or profession income							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	"	2,986	2,132	1,541	3,168	2,661	3,495
Non-Spanish-surname	"	3,161	2,554	2,876	4,019	1,004	3,576
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	107	104	8	75	157	121
Non-Spanish-surname	"	94	44	168	109	8	140

Table 20.--Farm operators and other household members reporting work off farm, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Households reporting wage and salary income						
All persons						
Spanish-surname	59.6	36.0	43.8	57.6	61.9	68.8
Non-Spanish-surname	50.6	40.4	49.0	49.0	59.1	59.1
Household members other than farm operator						
Spanish-surname	25.3	20.9	22.4	25.4	21.0	28.6
Non-Spanish-surname	23.0	22.7	25.1	18.5	24.0	23.8
Households reporting income from nonfarm business or profession						
All persons						
Spanish-surname	13.2	10.9	10.8	9.7	15.1	14.5
Non-Spanish-surname	12.2	8.6	10.3	13.5	16.7	14.5
Household members other than farm operator						
Spanish-surname	3.6	4.9	0.5	2.4	5.9	3.5
Non-Spanish-surname	3.0	1.7	5.8	2.7	0.8	3.9
Households reporting work off farm by						
Farm operator						
Spanish-surname	54.8	20.6	34.0	50.7	60.8	66.9
Non-Spanish-surname	46.2	28.7	36.7	47.4	59.7	62.6
Other household members						
Spanish-surname	26.3	21.8	22.7	26.8	21.1	30.0
Non-Spanish-surname	24.1	23.5	25.7	19.7	24.7	25.4

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Table 21.--Persons working off farm and days of work, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
All persons in household							
Days of work off farm per member, 20-64 years of age							
Spanish-surname	Days	73	28	36	66	74	97
Non-Spanish-surname	"	79	39	57	78	103	136
Percent of work off farm at nonfarm jobs							
Spanish-surname	Percent	84.6	94.3	89.0	80.5	87.0	83.5
Non-Spanish-surname	"	96.1	93.3	94.2	98.0	98.5	96.5
Days worked off farm per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	Days	154	69	82	150	150	195
Non-Spanish-surname	"	132	79	97	122	160	197
Farm operators							
Days work off farm							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	"	175	134	124	160	181	185
Non-Spanish-surname	"	194	142	156	185	198	229
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	96	28	42	81	110	124
Non-Spanish-surname	"	89	41	57	88	118	144
Percent of all days worked off farm by household members							
Spanish-surname	Percent	62.0	40.0	51.7	54.0	73.4	63.5
Non-Spanish-surname	"	67.5	49.5	57.7	71.6	73.8	72.9

Table 21.--Persons working off farm and days of work, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Farm operators							
Operators working off farm, by number days worked							
Less than 25							
Spanish-surname	Percent	9.8	11.2	17.1	10.3	9.7	8.8
Non-Spanish-surname	"	10.1	18.4	24.0	9.9	6.5	3.9
25 to 99							
Spanish-surname	"	19.3	42.7	39.5	19.6	14.8	16.5
Non-Spanish-surname	"	12.9	24.7	13.5	14.9	12.2	6.7
100 to 149							
Spanish-surname	"	10.8	7.9	11.6	14.5	14.0	9.2
Non-Spanish-surname	"	5.3	5.9	7.0	6.1	8.0	3.1
150 to 199							
Spanish-surname	"	3.2	0	3.9	5.1	4.8	2.5
Non-Spanish-surname	"	4.6	5.5	3.6	6.6	4.2	4.0
200 and over							
Spanish-surname	"	57.0	38.2	27.9	50.5	56.7	63.0
Non-Spanish-surname	"	67.2	45.5	51.8	62.5	69.1	82.3
Total							
Spanish-surname	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of off farm work at nonfarm jobs							
Spanish-surname	"	86.1	89.0	83.5	90.3	87.0	85.2
Non-Spanish-surname		96.0	91.0	94.7	97.5	98.0	96.6

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Household members other than farm operator							
Days work off farm							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	Days	223	190	173	257	188	237
Non-Spanish-surname	"	179	161	155	176	170	210
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	59	41	39	69	40	71
Non-Spanish-surname	"	43	38	40	35	42	53
Distribution of days worked off farm							
Less than 25							
Spanish-surname	Percent	14.6	13.7	11.9	10.0	21.4	14.8
Non-Spanish-surname	"	12.7	19.1	13.9	13.5	8.8	6.8
25 to 99							
Spanish-surname	"	34.3	26.6	42.4	48.0	31.3	31.2
Non-Spanish-surname	"	28.8	31.0	35.4	20.2	26.7	26.8
100 to 199							
Spanish-surname	"	19.6	26.6	12.7	16.2	16.5	21.2
Non-Spanish-surname	"	20.7	22.6	11.7	21.6	21.8	22.1
200 or more							
Spanish-surname	"	31.5	33.1	33.1	25.8	30.8	32.8
Non-Spanish-surname	"	37.8	27.4	38.9	44.7	42.7	44.3
Total							
Spanish-surname	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Spanish-surname	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21.--Persons working off farm and days of work, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Household members other than farm operator							
Percent of work off farm at nonfarm jobs							
Spanish-surname	Percent	82.2	97.8	94.9	69.0	86.9	80.7
Non-Spanish-surname	"	96.4	95.8	93.4	99.1	99.7	96.2
Days worked per person working off farm							
Spanish-surname	Days	138	144	126	127	126	145
Non-Spanish-surname	"	146	122	132	161	154	168
Number of household members other than farm operator working off farm							
Per farm reporting							
Male and female							
Spanish-surname	Number	1.61	1.32	1.37	2.03	1.49	1.64
Non-Spanish-surname	"	1.23	1.32	1.18	1.09	1.11	1.25
Male							
Spanish-surname	"	.74	.60	.85	.99	.79	.68
Non-Spanish-surname		.39	.49	.36	.26	.32	.38
Female							
Spanish-surname	"	.87	.72	.52	1.04	.70	.96
Non-Spanish-surname	"	.84	.83	.82	.83	.79	.87

Table 21.--Persons working off farm and days of work, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Number of household members other than farm operator working off farm							
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	Number	.42	.29	.31	.54	.32	.49
Non-Spanish-surname	"	.30	.31	.30	.22	.27	.32
Per person of same sex, 20-64 years of age							
Male							
Spanish-surname	"	.18	.10	.16	.23	.15	.21
Non-Spanish-surname	"	.11	.11	.10	.07	.11	.14
Female							
Spanish-surname	"	.22	.14	.11	.24	.17	.27
Non-Spanish-surname	"	.24	.20	.25	.21	.23	.29

Table 22.--Earnings per day from work off the farm, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Earnings of-	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
All persons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Spanish-surname.....	14.19	22.47	17.12	13.47	14.29	13.29
Non-Spanish-surname.	23.85	27.71	24.86	25.63	23.72	21.62
Farm operators						
Spanish-surname.....	15.24	28.81	19.27	16.60	13.37	14.51
Non-Spanish-surname.	26.42	36.71	24.39	28.20	26.40	23.30
Household members other than farm operator						
Spanish-surname.....	12.47	18.25	14.81	9.80	16.83	11.14
Non-Spanish-surname.	18.52	18.04	25.55	19.13	16.15	17.11

Table 23.--Income from Social Security, pensions, veteran and welfare payments, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Households reporting such income received by:							
Any household member							
Spanish-surname	Percent	19.1	11.4	16.1	13.3	11.1	26.0
Non-Spanish-surname	"	25.4	10.6	26.3	28.2	33.9	35.7
Any member other than farm operator							
Spanish-surname	"	7.6	6.0	8.2	4.5	3.8	9.8
Non-Spanish-surname	"	11.0	4.5	12.7	10.5	20.0	13.6
Amount of such income of all household members:							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	741	722	734	763	520	774
Non-Spanish-surname	"	1,143	984	843	1,071	1,079	1,340
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	142	82	118	101	58	201
Non-Spanish-surname	"	290	105	221	302	366	479

Table 23.--Income from Social Security, pensions, veteran and welfare payments, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964 -- continued

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Amount of such income of household members other than farm operator:							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname.....	Dollars	401	716	318	339	282	485
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	629	895	430	600	490	717
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname.....	"	35	43	26	15	11	48
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	69	40	55	63	98	98
Share of household total received by farm operator							
Spanish-surname.....	Percent	75.4	47.4	78.0	84.9	81.4	76.2
Non-Spanish-surname..	"	76.1	61.8	75.3	79.2	73.2	79.6

Table 24.--Income from rent of farm and nonfarm property, interest, dividends, by value-of-sales class of farm, 14 Texas counties, 1964

Item	Unit	All farms	Class A $10,000 and over	Class B $5,000 to $9,999	Class C $2,500 to $4,999	Class D $1,200 to $2,499	Class E Less than $1,200
Farms reporting such income received by:							
Any household member							
Spanish-surname	Percent	24.0	24.4	28.8	26.8	25.8	21.6
Non-Spanish-surname	"	39.4	39.7	43.6	39.0	46.3	34.5
Any member other than farm operator							
Spanish-surname	"	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	2.5
Non-Spanish-surname	"	4.9	5.3	7.8	4.9	6.1	2.8
Amount of such income of all household members:							
Per household reporting							
Spanish-surname	Dollars	1,720	6,562	1,553	1,241	1,115	782
Non-Spanish-surname	"	2,715	5,183	2,364	2,010	1,648	878
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	413	1,599	447	332	288	169
Non-Spanish-surname	"	1,070	2,058	1,030	785	764	303
Amount of such income of household members other than farm operator:							
Per farm reporting							
Spanish-surname	"	2,717	11,192	2,865	1,276	241	1,459
Non-Spanish-surname	"	3,536	8,138	1,797	1,599	640	696
Per farm, average of all farms							
Spanish-surname	"	85	390	113	51	9	36
Non-Spanish-surname	"	175	431	141	78	39	20
Share of total such income received by farm operator							
Spanish-surname	Percent	79.4	75.6	74.6	84.5	96.9	78.8
Non-Spanish-surname	"	83.7	79.1	86.3	90.1	94.9	93.5

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